Friday,
17th August, 1956

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## VOLUME VI, 1956

*(13th August to 8th September, 1956*

## THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(*Part I—Vol. VI—Nos. 21 to 40—13th August to 8th September, 1956*)


COLUMNS

*No. 21—Monday, 13th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 994 to 1004, 1006 to 1008, 1010 to 1012, 1015, 1016, 1018, 1019, 1021, 1021, 1025 and 1026 . . . . . 1131—60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1005, 1009, 1013, 1014, 1017, 1020, 1023, 1024, 1027 to 1029, 1031 to 1049 . . . . . 1160—73

Unstarred Questions Nos. 604 to 611, 613 to 652 . . . . . 1173—90

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1191—94

*No. 22—Tuesday, 14th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1050, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1056 to 1058, 1060, 1061, 1064, 1065, 1067, 1068, 1071 to 1075, 1077 to 1079, 1081 . . . 1195—122 3

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1052, 1055, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1076, 1080, 1082 to 1113, 777 . . . . . 1223—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 653 to 679 . . . . . 1243—52

CORRECTIONS OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 1253—54

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1255—58

*No. 23.—Thursday, 16th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1114, 1116 to 1120, 1122 to 1128, 1132 to 1138, 1140, 1142 to 1144, 1147 . . . . . 1259—89

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1115, 1121, 1127, 1129 to 1131, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1146, 1148 to 1161 . . . . . 1289—1300

Unstarred Questions Nos. 680 to 730 . . . . . 1299—1330

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1331—34

*No. 24 —Friday, 17th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1163 to 1169, 1171, 1172, 1174 to 1184 . . 1335—62

Short Notice Questions Nos. 9 and 10 . . . . . 1362—64

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1162, 1170, 1173, 1185 to 1191, 1193 to 1203 . 1365—73

Unstarred Questions Nos. 731 to 739, 741 to 769 . . . . . 1373—86

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1387—88


NOTE—The Sign† marked against a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

*No. 25—Monday, 20th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1208, 1211, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1224, 1225, 1228 to 1234, 1237 to 1240 and 1244 . . . . . 1389—1416

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1204 to 1207, 1209, 1210, 1212, 1213, 1215, 1218, 1220 to 1223, 1226, 1242, 1243, 1245 to 1253 . . . . . 1416—26

Unstarred Questions Nos. 770 to 805, 807 . . . . . 1426—42

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1443—46

*No. 26—Wednesday, 22nd August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1254 to 1256, 1258 to 1260, 1262, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269 to 1272, 1274, 1275, 1278 to 1280 . . . . . 1447—76

Short Notice Question No. 11 . . . . . 1476—79

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1257, 1261, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1273, 1276, 1277, 1281 to 1291, 1293 to 1300, 1192 . . . . . 1479—89

Unstarred Questions Nos. 808 to 820, 822 to 855 . . . . . 1489—1508

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1509—12

*No. 27—Thursday, 23rd August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1301 to 1305, 1307, 1311, 1312, 1316, 1313, 1319, 1322 to 1325, 1327, 1340, 1329 to 1332 . . . . . 1513—39

Short Notice Question No. 12 . . . . . 1539—42

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1306, 1309, 1310, 1314, 1315, 1317, 1318, 1320, 1321, 1326, 1328, 1333 to 1338, 1341 and 1342 . . . . . 1542—49

Unstarred Questions Nos. 856 to 884 . . . . . 1549—64

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1565-66

*No. 28—Friday, 24th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1343 to 1348, 1350 to 1352, 1355, 1357, 1360, 1361, 1364, 1365, 1368 to 1372, 1374 to 1377 . . . . . 1567—97

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SPEAKER *re.* CERTAIN OBJECTIONABLE EXPRESSIONS . . . . . 1597—99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1349, 1353, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1359, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1367, 1373, 1378 to 1397 . . . . . 1600—11

Unstarred Questions Nos. 885 to 889, 891 to 933 . . . . . 1611—32

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1633—36

COLUMNS

*No. 29—Saturday, 25th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1398, 1400, 1401, 1428, 1402 to 1405, 1407, 1409 to 1412, 1415, 1418 and 1419 . . . . . 1637—62

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1399, 1406, 1408, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1420 to 1427, 1429 to 1449 . . . . . 1663—77

Unstarred Questions Nos. 934 to 1012 . . . . . 1677—1714

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1715—18

*No. 30—Monday, 27th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS —

Starred Questions Nos. 1452, 1454 to 1459, 1461 to 1465, 1470, 1471, 1473, 1475 to 1477, 1479, 1480 . . . . . 1719—45

Short Notice Questions Nos. 13 and 14 . . . . . 1745—51

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1450, 1451, 1453, 1460, 1466 to 1469, 1472, 1474, 1478, 1481 to 1489 . . . . . 1751—59

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1013 to 1033, 1035 to 1061 . . . . 1759—78

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1779—82

*No. 31—Tuesday, 28th August, 1956.*

Starred Questions Nos. 1490, 1492, 1491, 1493, 1494, 1496 to 1500, 1502, 1507 to 1509, 1512 and 1513 . . . . . 1783—1809

Short Notice Question No. 15 . . . . . 1809—11

RE-STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE IN REPLY TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION . . . . . 1811

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1495, 1501, 1503 to 1506, 1510, 1511, 1514 to 1520, 1522 to 1532 . . . . . 1811—22

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1062, 1063, 1065 to 1069, 1071 to 1073, 1075 to 1085 . . . . . 1822—30

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1831—34

*No. 32—Thursday, 30th August, 1956.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1534, 1536, 1537, 1539 to 1545, 1552, 1553, 1558 to 1561, 1563, 1564, 1566 to 1568 . . . . . 1835—64

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1533, 1535, 1538, 1546 to 1551, 1554 to 1557, 1565, 1569 to 1581, 1583 to 1585 . . . . . 1864—76

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1086 to 1174 . . . . . 1876—1918

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1919—24

No. 33—*Friday*, 31st *August*, 1956. COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1586 to 1592, 1594 to 1601, 1603, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1612 . . . . . 1925—54

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 16 . . . . . 1954—56

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1593, 1602, 1605, 1607, 1610, 1611, 1613 to 1629. . . . . 1957—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1175 to 1211. . . . . 1965—82

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 1983—86

*No.* 34.— *Saturday*, 1*st September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1630 to 1639, 1643, 1644, 1646 to 1648, 1650, 1653, 1654, 1656, 1657, 1660 to 1662. . 1987—2014

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions No. 1640 to 1642, 1645, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1655, 1658, 1659, 1663 to 1681. . . . . 2015—26

Short Notice Question No. 17 . . . . . 2027

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1212 to 1250. . . . . 2027—42

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 2043—46

*No.* 35—*Monday*, 3*rd September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION—

Starred Questions Nos. 1682 to 1687, 1689 to 1694, 1696 1698 to 1701, 1703 to 1707. . . . . 2047—75

Short Notice Questions Nos. 18 and 19 . . . . . 2076—79

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1688, 1695, 1697, 1702, 1708 to 1721. . 2079—86

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1251 to 1287 . . . . . 2086—2104

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 2105—08

*No.* 36—*Tuesday*, 4*th September*, 1956—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1722 to 1730, 1752, 1733 to 1735, 1737 to 1740, 1742, to 1744. . . . . 2109—37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1732, 1736, 1741, 1745 to 1747, 1749 to 1751, 1753 to 1761, 1763 to 1768 . . . . . 2138—48

Unstarred Questions No 1288 to 1329

DAILY DIGEST 2165—68

CANCELLED

No. 37—*Wednesday, 5th September*, 1956.

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1769 to 1778, 1780 to 1783, 1785, 1786, 1788 to 1791 . . . . . 2169—96

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1779, 1784, 1787 1792 to 1797, 1799 to 1814 2196—2207

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1330 to 1367. . . . . 2207—26

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 2227—30

No. 38—*Thursday, 6th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1815 to 1821, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1832 to 1836. . 2231—59

Short Notice Question No. 20 . . . . . 2259—61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1822 to 1824, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1837 to 1863, 1865 to 1869 . . . . . 2261—78

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1368 to 1419. . . . . 2278—2306

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 2307—10

No. 39—*Friday, 7th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1870, 1872 to 1879, 1882 to 1886, 1888 to 1893 . 2311—38

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1871, 1880, 1887, 1894 to 1903. . . . . 2338—43

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1420 to 1449 . . . . . 2343—56

DAILY DIGEST . . . . . 2357—60

No. 40—*8th September*, 1956.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1904, 1909 to 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1924 to 1927, 1930 to 1934 . . . . . 2361—86

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 1905 to 1908, 1913, 1915, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1928, 1935 to 1941, 1943, 1944 . . . . . 2386—94

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1450 to 1479, 1481 to 1488 . . . . . 2394—2412

DAILY DIGEST 2413—16

INDEX i—191

LOK SABHA

*Friday, 17th August, 1956*

*The Lok Sabha met at*

*Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Surplus Defence Workers

*1163. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing:

(a) the number of workers in the Defence Industrial Establishments who have been found jobs in other Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) the number of surplus workers still on the pay-roll; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to find alternative jobs for the rest?

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi)**: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 14].

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: In the last session it was stated that attempts were being made to find jobs for these personnel in the other departments of Government. May I know how many have actually been found jobs?

**Shri Tyagi**: The total number of the surplus personnel who have been found new jobs is 3,200 out of which 800 have been found jobs in installations in Central Ministries other than Defence and the rest in other Defence installations.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: With regard to the others who are as yet surplus, may I know whether other jobs will be found for them, and how long this effort will continue.

**Shri Tyagi**: Well Sir, the Ministry had appointed a Liaison Officer and he has contacted the Ministries of Railways, Production, Works, Housing and Supply, Transport, Finance, Iron and Steel, Commerce and Industry, Irrigation and Power and all rest of the employing





Ministries. Now the chances of offering re-employment in the Central Ministries are very meagre. I wonder if we can pursue this very far. But even after the retrenchment is made the Ministry desirse to take care of those who are retrenched and pursue its efforts to give them re-employment, if possible.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: In view of the fact that there is retrenchment and surplus staff in various establishments like the various irrigation projects and in the Central Ministry staff, has the Central Government any proposal to set up a Central Co-ordination Pool from which not only the Central Government but also the State Governments may be able to draw their needs?

**Shri Tyagi**: I am not quite aware of the details, but I can assure the hon. Member that only lately we had consulted the Home Ministry, and I am glad to say that the Home Ministry have already taken up this question. They have got some schemes under their consideration.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi**: May I know whether there is any near propsect of some more persons being declared as surplus and whether this declaration will go on from year to year?

**Shri Tyagi**: The number of surplus, even after this present surplus, will still remain surplus with the ordnance factories, but that is a calculated surplus which we have kept just to fill up the gap. In case there is some need for additional production, that surplus will be made use of, and so that surplus will be retained.

**Shri B. S. Murthy**: While providing alternative employment, is care taken to see that the last pay drawn is not reduced radically?

**Shri Tyagi**: As far as possible, they go on somewhere near about the same standard of pay. But their service continuity is lost, because as soon as they are discharged from our factories, that is Defence factories, they get their gratuity etc. on retirement.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: Is it not a fact that these hands in the Defence Industrial Establishments are being put to the use of producing civilian consumer goods; and, if so, why is it that still so much of labour is surplus?

**Shri Tyagi:** Between six and eight thousand labour are at present busy in producing civilian goods. They are our potential surplus which we will make use of as and when the Defence demands increase, and it is good that in the mean while they are being put on the production of civilian goods.

**Shri P. C. Bose:** May I know whether the services of the Employment Exchange have been requisitioned to solve this problm of unemployment amongst the workers in Defence industries?

**Shri Tyagi:** For the present the bulk of these surplus people have been adjusted in the Defence installations, that is of the Defence Ministry itself. Therefore, we did not feel the necessity of proceeding through Employment Exchanges. But after these surplus people are retrenched, then of course they will report themselves to the Employment Exchanges, and re-employment will be offered to them through those offices.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The hon. Minister has stated that efforts are being made to find jobs for them in the Central Ministries. May I know whether any effort is being made to absorb them also in the semi-autonomous corporations like Rourkela, Bhilai and other industrial undertakings in the States?

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes, Sir, they too are being looked into.

### Indian Trainees in Germany

*1164. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian trainees are undergoing training at present in industrial establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany; and

(b) if so, the nature of such training, their number and the names of the industrial establishments in which they are undergoing training?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 15].

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** दो सौ विद्यार्थी जो वहां शिक्षा पा रहे हैं उनमें से कितने विद्यार्थियों को आप वजीफे दे रहे हैं ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Out of the 263 trainees in Western Germany, the number of government scholars is fifty-three.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether there are any Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among these fifty-three?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Selections for these scholarships are not made with any reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and we have got no information as to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees.

**डा० स० ना० सिंह :** कितने आदमी वहां टैकनिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजे गये हैं और कितने और दूसरी बातों के लिये ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** All the government scholars, the fifty-three of them, have been sent for practical training.

**डा० स० ना० सिंह :** क्या कोई माउंटेनियरिंग के लिये भी भेजे गये हैं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot afford to allow more than one supplementary question for each.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether there is any reciprocal arrangement for the training of German trainees also?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, Sir, there is a reciprocal arrangement. Every two years we give ten fellowships to German citizens for coming to this country and studying Indian language, Indian philosophy, Indian religion.

**Dr. S. N. Sinha:** One question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. I am allowing six or seven supplementaries. We do not reach the end at all.

### Re-insurance Corporation

*1165. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to set up the Re-insurance Corporation; and

(b) with what results?

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):** (a) and (b). Government had deputed an Officer to study the working of the bigger reinsurance companies in Europe. Based on an appraisal of the conditions existing in India and of experience abroad, a decision was taken early in July, 1955 that Reinsurance Corporation should be brought into being in this Country. The matter was then considered by a sub-committee of the General Insurance Council on which Government and the Department of Insurance were represented. The conclusions arrived at by this Sub-

committee were then placed before, and generally approved of, by the Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council. As a result the Re-insurance Corporation will shortly be set up by the insurers doing general insurance business in India.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the fact that some persons were sent abroad to investigate this question, and in view of the fact that this question was discussed at the General Insurance Council, what is preventing the Government from taking a decision when the question was mooted as early as some month in 1955?

**Shri M. C. Shah:** There are so many difficulties. We have to consult the general insurers. At one time it was thought that the Government should have some share in the Re-insurance Corporation. The matter was again examined and it was decided that this Re-insurance Coproration should be set up by the insurers themselves, Government only watching and guiding under the powers given to them under the Insurance Act.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if this Re-insurance Corporation will be set up by the Government or by the persons to whom the Minister referred just now in his reply? Who is going to set up this Re-insurance Corporation? How is it going to come into being?

**Shri M. C. Shah:** I have already stated in my reply that the Re-insurance Corporation will be set up by the insurers doing business in general insurance in India.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** So far as life insurance is concerned, what is the necessity of considering at all the question of a Re-insurance Corporation?

**Shri M. C. Shah:** The question of life insurance business does not come in here. This Re-insurance Corporation will be set up only for general insurance business. The question of re-insurance so far as life insurance is concerned is a different matter; that will be decided by the Corporation when it is set up.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the hon. Minister give us an idea of the general functions which this Re-insuranec Corporation will be able to perform, because, from the hon. Minister's reply I find that there is a mix-up somewhere?

**Shri M. C. Shah:** The hon. Member must be aware that there are risks taken by the general insurance business and they re-insure a part of their business with the re-insurance corporation abroad. Therefore, the premia are to be given to the re-insurance corporation also.....

**Mr. Speaker:** If hon. Members put questions relating to the first principles of insurance and re-insurance, am I to allow the Question Hour to be used for that purpose? Re-insurance is to distribute risks.

### Artificial Rain

*1166. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2382 on the 21st May, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of experiments for producing artificial rains that have been carried out by the Government of India; and

(b) the results thereof?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No experiments for producing artificial rain have so far been carried out.

The Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit set up at the National Physical Laboratory is, however, exploring the possibilities of producing artificial rain by adopting the technique of 'Warm' cloud seeding by firing into the clouds rockets containing common salt—a technique similar to the one reported to have been adopted in recent rain-making trials in Tanganyika.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know what efforts the experts sent to Australia are making?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Among the experts to be sent to Australia, one is already there. The others are still having their papers ready to go to that country.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों ने बनाई है और क्या उससे यह पता लगता है कि प्रति एकड़ भूमि पर इस कृत्रिम वर्षा पर कितना खर्चा आ सकता है ?

**श्री के० डे० मालवीय :** जी नहीं, अभी तो ऐसा कोई तखमीना नहीं लगाया गया है और इसमें अभी शायद बहुत देर है। हमने और राज्य सरकारों ने भी कोई ऐसी छानबीन और अन्वेषण का काम हाथ में नहीं लिया है। हमारी नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी (राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला) में एक अंग इसके लिए खोला गया है जो उसके भौतिक प्रश्नों पर अभी छानबीन ही कर रहा है, साथ साथ दुनिया के और हिस्सों में इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी एक्सपेरीमेंट्स हो रहे हैं उनका आश्रय ले करके

कुछ एक्सपेरीमेंट्स करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ।

### उत्तुंग गवेषणा संस्था

*११६७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २० मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तुंग गवेषणा संस्था की स्थापना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय)** : आवश्यक जानकारियों से युक्त एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध सं० १६]

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह प्रश्न पिछले ४ या ५ वर्षों से प्रतिवर्ष विचाराधीन बतलाया जा रहा है और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अधिक से अधिक कितना समय और लगेगा जब कि अन्तिम निर्णय इस बारे में हो सकेगा ?

**श्री के० डे० मालवीय** : यह बात सही है कि पिछले ३–४ वर्षों से यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और अभाग्यवश मैं यह भी नहीं कह सकता कि कब तक अन्तिम रूप से इस पर कोई निर्णय हो जायगा लेकिन हाई आल्टीच्यूड लेबोरेटरी की स्थापना का विचार दो, तीन हिस्सों में अलग कर खोले जाने की बात सोची जा रही है, एक गुलमर्ग में कौस्मैटिक रे (ब्रह्मांड किरण) के सम्बन्ध में अन्वेषण का केन्द्र खोले जाने का विचार है और उस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है और दूसरे अंग सेंट्रल पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी खुलेंगे ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि जब कि पश्चिमी हिमालय में गुलमर्ग में यह गवेषणा केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है तब दूसरी ओर पूर्व में दार्जिलिंग में भी इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यवस्था की ज रही है और जहां तक केन्द्रीय हिमालय का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक यह मामला बिल्कुल ही विचाराधीन है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्थानों के बारे में विचार किया है, खास कर बद्रीनाथ व जोशीमठ के इलाके में ऐसा केन्द्र खोले जाने के बारे में विचार हो रहा है ?

**श्री के० डे० मालवीय** : किसी विशेष स्थान का चुनाव तो हो सकता है लेकिन वहां क्या काम हो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी तो पहले यह समस्या है । कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफ़िक एंड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च की बनाई हुई समितियां इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही हैं कि केन्द्रीय पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जो ऐसे रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट (गवेषणा संस्था) की स्थापना की जाय वहां पर क्या काम किया जाय और जब वह काम की तजवीज सामने आ जायगी तब जगह भी चुन ली जायगी ।

### Hindi Scholarships

*1168. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from non-Hindi speaking areas who were awarded scholarships for higher studies in Hindi during 1955-56; and

(b) the period for which these scholarships are tenable?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Eight.

(b) The scholarships sanctioned in favour of the selected candidates will be renewed on a year to year basis until the completion of an approved course of study the candidates maintain good progress in their studies.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether the candidates who have been awarded scholarships continue their studies in their own States or have they been sent elsewhere?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have not got that information at present.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** May I know the quantum of scholarship given to each candidate?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have got the total amount that has been given to each candidate. One has been given Rs. 900 till now; another Rs. 1,200.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not read the amounts for all the candidates.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** यह जो आठ विद्यार्थियों को जिनको वह छात्रवृति दी गई है वे किस किस प्रदेश के हैं और किस विषय पर उनको छात्रवृत्ति दी गई है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Scholarships were awarded to one candidate each from the States of Andhra, Assam, Madras, PEPSU, Coorg, Manipur and Kutch. 3 scholarships were awarded to T.C. State, but one refused to accept the scholarship while the qualification of another was so poor that he could not get admission into any university.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know the number of persons given scholarships in Madras State under this scheme?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** One.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** May I know if these trainees are placed under any recognised university or under any private association? What is the minimum qualification of the candidates?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** They are generally for the B.A. course or M.A. or Ph. D. They are placed either in a recognised college or university.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether anyone from a non-Hindi-speaking area has been also sent to foreign countries for studying Hindi?

**Mr. Speaker:** Studying Hindi in a foreign country?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Government has given scholarships for certain students to learn some foreign languages and not to learn some Indian languages in foreign countries.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** They have been sent to learn Indian languages.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Sanskrit, for instance.

### Reorganisation of Hyderabad and Mysore

*1169. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Ministers of Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay and Coorg set up by the Chief Minister of Mysore has completed its deliberations regarding the various problems arising out of disintegration of Hyderabad and reintegration of Karnatak part with Mysore; and

(b) whether any report has been submitted?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) No.

(b) No report has been submitted, but the broad decisions reached by the Committee so far have been communicated to the Government of India for information.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know the main questions considered in the Committee and whether the question of assets and liabilties was also considered?

**Shri Datar:** The questions considered or under consideration of the committee are these: Nomination of officers, allocation of All-India Services officers, selection in the new States of three or four commissioners' divisions, revision of the Second Five Year Plan, adaptation of the laws and some others.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us who, after the disintegration of Hyderabad and reintegration of the Mysore State, will be the Governor of Mysore and also who will be the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, after the integration, I mean of the residuary State?

**Shri Datar:** I may submit to the hon. Member that the time for taking a decision has not yet arrived at all.

### Hadiya Town

*1171. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the residents of the sinking town of Hadiya in PEPSU saw him on the 16th March, 1956 and submitted a memorandum praying for the immediate shifting of the town to a safer place; and

(b) if so, action taken on their memorandum?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar),:** (a) Yes.

(b) The main request made in the memorandum was with regard to the shifting of the affected people to a safer place near the railway station. A plan to set up a model town near the railway station has been prepared and is under the consideration of the State Government. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha :** May I know whether people are yet living in that place which subsided ?

**Shri Datar :** Only a small number is living there. Some other people who wanted to leave that place have already left that place.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha :** May I know if there has been any proposal under con-

sideration to shift these affected people to any other better and safer place?

**Shri Datar:** That is what I said. A model town is being built up and loans to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs are to be advanced.

**Starvation Deaths in Manipur**

*1172. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal leaders of the Tamenglong Hill Sub-Division of Manipur have sent a representation to the Government of India complaining that the report of the tribal officers who were deputed by the Government of Manipur to investigate into the alleged starvation deaths of 33 persons was incorrect; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). A petition purporting to be signed by 8 hill men has been received by the Government of India. There is reason to doubt the genuineness of the petition and the matter is under enquiry.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** I would like to know if Government is aware of the fact that the Government of Manipur have given secret and strict instructions to the officers who were deputed to make an enquiry in that area to refer to persons who have died due to starvation as natural deaths and, if so, why the State Government is making all this effort to hide the reality of the situation and what action the Government of India has taken?

**Shri Datar:** I am afraid the insinuations underlying that question are not acceptable at all. It is not possible for any State Government to issue such secret circulars and secondly every attention is being given whenever complaints are received.

**Shrimati Khongmen:** May I know if the Government is aware that there have been cases of famine and scarcity in Manipur and, if so, whether Government have sent food to these distressed people and whether any gratuitous relief has been given to them?

**Shri Datar:** Whenever scarcity conditions exist, the Government immediately take steps to supply food to that particular area.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** The names and addresses of the 33 persons who died due to starvation was sent along with the representation. I would like to know if the Minister has received the names and addresses of those persons and, if so, whether any enquiry has been held and who are the members who enquired in to it.

**Mr. Speaker:** How many questions in the same question? The hon. Member will put one single question. Has any petition signed by persons giving details been received by the hon. Minister?.

**Shri Datar:** One representation was received and the genuineness of that representation was in doubt. It was found that some alleged signatories to this representation have themselves announced that they were not parties to this representation at all, neither did they sign it. In spite of that, we are making enquiries and a special officer of the rank of S.D.O. has been appointed. He has visited some villages and he will be visiting other territories.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that there is great difference in the information supplied by the local officers and those which are represented on behalf of the representatives of the area, may I know whether the Government of India propose to set up some sort of enquiry committee to go into all these allegations by officers of the Central Government?

**Shri Datar:** That area is under the direct supervision of the Central Government. I might also add that the difference is not over the number of deaths, but the allegation is that there are deaths due to starvation. That is the point which is under consideration.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I Know..

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow any more supplementaries.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** It is a serious matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know it is a serious matter. There is an allegation which is absolutely and totally denied by others What can I do?

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** These allegations are held.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Again and again these allegations are made. If Government says there is absolutely no foundation for this allegation, am I to allow one question after another?

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** When proper facilities are not given, is it not proper for us to come before the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** There may be deaths. Government is enquiring into it. I will allow one more question.

**Shri Rishang Keishing :** Not only these people, but some members consisting of the people from the plains as well as hills formed a committee and they were sent to that area and those people have sent a representation that there are starvation deaths. I would like to know whether they have also sent copies of the representation to the Government of India and, if so, what action the Government has taken in view of the fact that this is a serious matter ?

**Shri Datar :** I am not aware of any such committee nor of the report of any such committee. But I am prepared to make enquiries and I would assure the House that all steps are being taken to avoid deaths, especially starvation deaths. There are no starvation deaths at all.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know..

**Mr. Speaker :** Government has promised to make enquires. So the hon. Member should now.....

**Shri Rishang Keishing :** In view of the fact that starvation....

**Mr. Speaker :** It has been stated that Government will make enquiries. Then the hon. Minister has stated that those officers are Central Government officers. I do not know why those officers should just hide deaths.

**Shri Rishang Keishing :** Is it not proper to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon. Member should remember that the Question Hour is not the proper time for this. A number of questions have been put. I am not going to allow this question. The hon. Member has been here for all these 3-4 years. Let him move a resolution asking that a committee be appointed.

**Shri Rishang Keishing :** The Government have stated.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow this. Question Hour is only for the purpose of eliciting information and not for making suggestions. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister, there are various methods by which he can seek redress. He can table a motion or resolution and get a committee appointed. If he is not satisfied with the Government, he can move a motion for appointing a committee of Parliament to make enquiries. He is going on putting some questions which on the other side are absolutely refuted. What more can we do? We cannot utilise the Question Hour and take the Government by ourselves here — I am talking of every individual hon. Member. Therefore, there are a number of ways in which it can be approached, not in the Question Hour only.

**Untouchability**

*1174. **Shri Thimmaiah :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued recently to the State Goverments about the enforcement of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the instructions.

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) :** (a) Instructions were issued to the State Governments in June, 1955.

(b) (i) The State Governments were requested to appoint small committees at the headquarters in order to ensure that the matter receives proper attention ; and

(ii) they were also requested to issue suitable instructions as safeguards against any possible abuse of powers under the Act.

**Shri Thimmaiah :** May I know how many States have appointed these committees and whether the Government have called for any report about the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act ?

**Shri Datar :** From the information with me I find that nine States have already appointed State Committees. But still we have not received any report regarding the working of these committees.

**Shri Thimmaiah :** Is Government aware that the people do not know about the existence of this Act and even the police officers know nothing about this Act and they are not in a position to enforce this Act at all ?

**Shri Datar :** I am afraid the hon. Member is absolutely ill-informed. I may point out to the hon. Member that we ourselves have issued two lakh copies in Hindi and English, so far as this Untouchability (Offences) Act is concerned. In addition, leaflets in Marathi, Gujarati and other languages have been published and all the officers, especially police officers, and organisations have been supplied with copies in a number of States.

**Shri Dhusiya :** May I know whether the Central Government has received complaints from some State Governments about the difficulties they experience in implementing this Act and, if so, what action has been taken on those complaints ?

**Shri Datar :** About 10 complaints have been received by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of three, the matter has been settled amicably with the State Governments. In respect of others reports are being called for.

**Shri B. S. Murthy :** May I know whether the Government are asking the State Governments to send quarterly or half-yearly or annual reports on the working of of this Act, and, if so, how many States are complying with this request?

**Shri Datar :** We have not received any such reports. In fact we are expecting reports from the State Governments as to how these committees have been working and how the Act is being enforced.

**Shri Veeraswamy :** The hon. Minister has stated that nine States have set up these committees. I would like to know whether Madras State has also set up this committee. I would also like to know the cases registered under this Act and the number of persons given punishment.

**Shri Datar:** Madras is one of the 9 States which have already appointed committees at district headquarters. So far as other details are concerned, we have not received them from the State Governments.

**Shri Kajrolkar:** Are there any complaints from the non-official agencies regarding the manhandling of those agencies and pracharaks by caste Hindus?

**Shri Datar:** The Home Ministry has not received any such complaints.

**Shri Balakrishnan:** May I know the names of the persons constituting the Committee in the Madras State?

**Shri Datar:** I have not got the names.

**Buddha's Temple in Central Asia**

*1175. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to send archaeologists to study Buddha's Temple and statues discovered in Central Asia (U.S.S.R.)?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** No, Sir.

I may add that the Union Department of Archaeology is not aware of any recent discovery of a Buddha's temple and statues in the Central Asia (U.S.S.R.) and there is no proposal at present to send any archaeological mission to study these finds.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** अभी पीछे अखबारों में यह समाचार शाया हुए थे कि रूस में ऐसे पांच छः स्थान हैं जहां पर कि पुराने जमाने की कुछ चीजें पाई गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके अन्वेषण के लिये कोई आदमी यहां से भेजे जायेंगे ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** If the hon. M mber is very anxious, we can write to our Moscow Embassy and find out the truth.

**डा० स० ना० सिंह :** क्या वहां से तस्वीरें मंगाने की भी आप कोशिश करेंगे ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We will write to our Moscow Embassy and find out the truth about these archaeological finds. If actually, they have discovered something recently, then we can ask for detailed information.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** The hon. Deputy Minister just now said: if the hon. Member is anxious to know then the Ministry will write to the Embassy. These things have been published in the Press. Am I to understand that the Archaeological Department does not keep its eyes open and see the things that are going about? May I know if the Ministry has at least written to the Soviet Embassy here and obtained information about this?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is not always possible for the Government to take action upon newspaper reports only.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir,....

**Mr. Speaker:** Has not the question been sufficiently answered?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आपने सोवियत एम्बेसी (दूतावास) से कोई इनक्वायरी (पूछताछ) की है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We are going to do that.

**Transfer of Assets to Foreign Countries**

*1176. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the steps taken to check large scale transfer of assets to foreign countries by Indian citizens?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A.C. Guha):** As far as Government are aware, no such transfer of assets is taking place. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, no such transfer can be made without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

**Shri R. P. Garg:** May I know if the Government is aware that some of the Princes are trying to transfer their assets by under-hand means to foreign countries in order to settle there?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Under the foreign Exchange Regulation Act, any such

unauthorised transfer of assets out of India is punishable with fine, or with imprisonment extending upto two years, or both. Also the articles seized in such transactions are liable to be confiscated. I do not know what information the hon. Member has in his possession. If he can pass on that information, we shall see what action the Government can take.

**Shri R. P. Garg:** May I know if the Reserve Bank of India has allowed certain Princes to transfer their assets, and if the Government is also aware that certain Princes have purchased some land in foreign countries in order to settle there ?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That must have been done with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India are surely anxious to conserve our foreign exchange and they will not fritter away our foreign exchange in that way unnecessarily.

**Mr. R. P. Garg:** Sir, may I know....

**Mr. Speaker:** hon. Member, if he has any particular instance in view, may pass it on to the Minister.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I have already said so.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Government enlighten us as to what clandestine methods are adopted by Indian citizens to transfer assets to foreign countries ?

**Mr. Speaker:** For the benefit of the public outside so that they may commit all these.

### Art-objects

*1177. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of objects of art purchased by Government during 1956 so far; and

(b) the amount spent thereon ?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Five hundred and Sixty-five.

(b) Rs. 1,23,370-0-0

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether there is any committee which makes a selection of these art purchases, or whether these are made on a discretionary basis ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There is a committee called the Art Purchase Committee upon whose recommendations and suggestions these purchases are made.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know the names of the members of the Committee ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Art Purchase Committee for the year 1956 consists of the following members:

(1) Shri Rai-Krishnadasa, Banaras

(2) Shri Karl J. Khandalawala, Bombay

(3) Shri Moti Chandra, Bombay

(4) Shri Khwaja Muhamed Ahmed, Hyderabad

(5) Shri G. Venkatachalam, Bangalore

(6) Shri Surendranath Kar, Shantiniketan.

(7) Shri S. S. Patwardhan, Nagpur.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether any steps have been taken for the preservation of these art purchases ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Certainly, they are meant for preservation.

These purchases are made for our National Museum and our National Gallery of Modren Art.

**Shri R. P. Garg:** May I know if this Committee tours about the different States in order to select the objects of art ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes; sometimes they go to different parts of the country.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** यह चीजें जो खरीदी जाती हैं, इनका मूल्य निर्धारण कौन करता है, यही कमिटी करती है या कोई दूसरा करता है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Mainly, the Committee recommends, but sometimes it is necessary to consult jewellers of repute when some jewelleries are concerned.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Out of these articles, may I know the highest price paid for one single article ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There is one 'carved emerald' which contains carved images of Lord Shiva and Parvathi, which costs Rs. 12,000. There is one manuscript 'Thuzuk-i-Jhangiri' *Memoirs of Jahangir*. It has been ascertained by our experts that the writing is of the Emperor himself. Its cost is Rs. 10,000.

### Rise in Prices of Goods

*1178. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in prices of food, cloth and other consumer goods since April, 1955;

(b) the extent to which the State of West Bengal has been affected by such rise;

(c) the commodities affected by such rise and the extent to which each commodity has been affected; and

(d) the reasons for such rise?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha)**: (a) Yes.

(b) The working class consumer price index for Calcutta (with 1949=100) has increased from 89 in April, 1955 to 98 in May, 1956.

(c) Since April, 1955 the index for cereals has gone up by 48·6 per cent and the index for industrial raw materials by 24·6 per cent. Semi-manufactured articles have risen by 21·3 per cent, while prices of manufactured articles have risen much less—by 2·4 per cent only. The details regarding price movements of individual commodities are available in "Index Number of wholesale Prices in India", issued weekly by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

(d) The main reasons for the increase in prices since April 1955 are the somewhat smaller production of foodgrains particularly of coarse grains and the increased incomes and purchasing power resulting from the incereased tempo of developmental expenditure in the country. Speculative trading also is to some extent responsible for this rise in the prices of foodstuffs. It should be remembered, however, that the recent increase in prices, which is confined mainly to agricultural commodities, is to some extent also a corrective to the sharp decline that had taken place earlier in 1954-55.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** In answer to part (d) of the question, the hon. Minister said that it was to some extent a corrective to the sharp decline that had taken place earlier. I want to know what is the basis of this statement of the Minister. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Minister for Food and Agriculture, while making a statement in this House the other day, said that it was due to inflationary pressure and deficit financing. I would like to know how these two statements reconcile each other.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I think I should reply first to the last part of his question with regard to inflationary tendency. I have stated in my reply that increased tempo of developmental expenditure in the country was one of the main reasons. Surely that would also include whatever amount might have been spent on deficit financing.

I might say that this year the deficit financing that might have been incurred is likely to be very small, because in the first four months, there has been rather a budget surplus of Rs. 10 crores as against a budget deficit of about Rs. 32 crores in the corresponding period of last year.

Then it has been asked as to how I can say that it is to some extent corrective of the sharp decline. If the price index of the food articles in the past four or five years are compared, it will be found that in June 1950 it was 407; in April 1954 it was 389; in June 1955 it went down to 277; in March 1956 it went up to 359; in May 1956 it was 348; now it stands at 386 which is still lower than what it was in April 1954. I do not think any hon. Member would suggest that the price prevailing in June or April 1954 which was 277 or near about that, would be an economic price for the agriculturist.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** As regards part (c) the Minister has not told me how the consumer goods were affected, because I had asked about consumer goods.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I am not able to follow him.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** I specifically asked about consumer goods like cloth, whereas in his reply he has grouped together industrial raw materials and several other things. So, I want to know whether there is any figures regarding the consumer goods and which consumer goods have been affected.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I have stated in part (c) of my reply that since April 1955 the index for cereal has gone up by 48·6 per cent and index for industrial raw materials by 24·6 per cent.

Semi manufactured articles have risen by 21.3 per cent while prices of manufactured articles have risen only by 2·4 per cent. These are the consumer goods to which I think, the hon. Member must have referred.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** It was stated that the rise was due to higher tempo of developmental expenditure. The hon. Minister just now stated that since the beginning of this year, there has not been much of deficit financing. Yet is it a fact that the rise in prices has been most marked in consumer goods since January 1956?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I think the prices have risen since March 1956. But that may not be all due to deficit financing. Other factors may have something to do with the rise in prices. But I have stated, other factors, such as comparatively lower production of the cereals during the last two years as also some speculative trading. Some portion of the agricultural goods is hoarded by the traders and also by the agriculturists.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** May I know what steps are being taken to check the rise in prices considering the fact that the people are finding it very hard on account of the rise in prices.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have heard this question being answered. On a previous occasion he said that the Reserve Bank was taking action.

Anyhow the hon. Minister may answer, if he can.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I think only the other day I replied to this matter when I said.

**Mr. Speaker:** We know what he said then. Has he anything to say in addition?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I have nothing more to add except that in regard to what is due to some monetary and fiscal measures like deficit financing, or developmental expenditure out of ordinary revenue resources, we have been taking steps through the Reserve Bank so that credit contraction may take place; we have also been taken other fiscal measures.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha :** Just now the hon. Minister said that the rise in prices is not mainly due to deficit financing. May I know whether Government has tried to find out how much additional money that has been created, has gone into consumer goods, that is to say how much money has been spent in consumer goods. Can the Government give us some categorical answer to that?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** It is not possible to say how much money has gone in to consumer goods.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I then have a clarification? How has he arrived at his conclusion, if he has no categorical answer to the above question of mine? On what basis he says that the rise in the price of consumer goods is not due to deficit financing? How?

**Shri Bansal:** May I know if it is a fact that the general index of prices has been rising by about one to two points every week for the last four or five months? If so, have Government any definite price policy to stabilise the rise in prices at a particular level; if so, at what level do they want to stabilise the prices?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** If the hon. Member had read the Planning Commission's report carefully, he would have found that the Government and the Planning Commission were quite anxious to keep prices within control. They also were conscious that the development programme in the Second Five Year Plan would have an inflationary tendency and the Planning Commission Report had suggested certain corrective and precautionary measures to be taken. Government will surely see that the prices are kept under control. I think in the near future it may be possible for Government to make some authoritative statement.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether it is a fact that our buffer stock of foodgrains has gone down since November last? Is it not a fact that the rise in prices is do to the fact that we have not adequate stock in our buffer?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That is not correct; we have been procuring stocks from abroad.

### Indian Botanical Specimens in Switzerland

*1179. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Switzerland have offered to hand over their entire collection of Indian Botanical specimens numbering about 50,000 free of cost; and

(b) if so, how those specimens will be made use of in India?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri M. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No. But the Government of Switzerland have agreed to hand over the Government of India, duplicate specimens of their Wallichian collection, the exact number of which is not known at present. The specimens when received will be kept in the Central National Herbarium for use.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know whether any conditions are attached to the transfer of these specimens? If so, what are they?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** No, Sir, there is no particular condition attached to it. There are collections of specimens in Switzerland. We have been negotiating with the Swiss Government to get one set of these duplicate collections and and we hope we shall get them soon.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know the objects or the reasons which prompted the Swiss Government to transfer these specimens which they have collected probably at great cost?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** These collections which were made by Dr. Daniel Wallichian in the last century were sent to London and to various other herbaria on the continent During those years a number of sets were collected in Geneva. A number of scientists were interested in it and as such they managed to get them in Switzerland also. There is a complete duplicate set Wallichian Collections in Switzerland. The Government of India through the Ministry of Natural Resources and previously through the

Ministry of Food and Agriculture have been trying to get one set of these Wallichian collection from the Swiss Government.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** Where are they going to deposit these specimens?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** In the Central National Herbarium at Calcutta.

### Dholpur Succession

*1180. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2644 on the 29th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Dholpur Succession Enquiry Committee has since been received;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report is under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** After the liquidation of the position of princes, may I ask the Government whether they have got any definite principle in regard to succession? Do they recognise it or do they rescind it?

**Shri Datar:** We have got the principle of following the Constitution in this respect.

### Tripura

*1180. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from tribal organisations and individuals of Tripura against exclusion of Tripura of Agartala from the list of Scheduled Tribes of Tripura through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** May I know the reason why this small section of the tribals is sought to be excluded while the rest of the same community are still treated as Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri Datar:** On the basis of the best information available to the Government of India, this was done. But, now, we have received representation and the Government are considering the whole point.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Have the Government received any opinions from the Government of Tripura as well as from the Adviser to the Government of Tripura and if so, what are their opinions?

**Shri Datar:** We have received opinions from the Government of Tripura as well as from the Adviser. These opinions will be duly taken into account in considering the matter when the Bill comes before Parliament.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** What are the opinions?

**Mr. Speaker:** The opinions will not be given here.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether the Government have received any request for the inclusion or exclusion of various castes under this Bill from other areas?

**Shri Datar:** Government have received a number of representations. They are considering all of them. If they find that some of them should be taken into account, necessary amendments will be made in the Bill before the House.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** May I know the basis adopted by the Backward Classes Commission to say that a particular community is a Scheduled Caste community? If the basis is untouchability to say that a community is scheduled, will the Government examine whether any community which was not considered untouchable is included in the list of Scheduled Castes?

**Shri Datar:** The hon. member will know the basis when the Bill is placed on the Table of the House.

### Rehabilitation of Gujjar Community

*1182. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujjar Community living in Himachal Pradesh and other Himalayan foothills had been displaced as a result of the disturbances consequent on partition in 1947;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of economic distress they did not migrate to Pakistan but continued to be citizens of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have not yet been rehabilitated and that they still lead a nomadic life; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for their early rehabilitation?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The disturbances of 1947 did not directly cause the displacement of the Gujjar Community. But due to the transitory upheaval, many left for adjoining territories in Kashmir and Pakistan. Most of them returned due to economic difficulties and lack of grazing facilities there.

(c) Those 'Gujjars' who returned since have been rehabilitated by the State Government in their old places.

(d) The State Government are formulating certain schemes for the welfare of Gujjars. These schemes are still awaited by the Government of India.

**Shri Kajrolkar :** Has any financial assistance in the form of loans or *ad hoc* grants been given to the Gujjar families? If so, what is the total amount of such assistance and grants? What is the agency through which it is distributed?

**Shri Datar :** So far as the expenditure till now under the First Five Year Plan is concerned, I have no figures because the Gujjars were not recognised as a Scheduled Tribe. As the hon. Member is aware, under the new amendment Bill that has been brought forward in this House, the Gujjars are to be included as a Scheduled Tribe. We have asked the State Governments, in anticipation of the passage of this Bill, to place before us schemes in the interests of the Gujjar community.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** May I know whether there is still left any section of this community which has not yet been rehabilitated in the States?

**Shri Datar :** They are more or less a nomadic community. Their needs are many. It is necessary that something should be done to rehabilitate these people properly.

**Shri Hem Raj :** During his recent visit to Chamba, the hon. Home Minister declared the Gujjars as a Scheduled Tribe. May I know whether the Gujjars who live in the adjoining areas, in the Kangra district and Simla, will also be declared as a Scheduled Tribe?

**Shri Datar :** The hon. Member will find in the Bill the four or five communities which are to be added on to the Scheduled Tribes.

**श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमती शाह :** पहाड़ों में इन गूजरों के जानवरों की वजह से स्थानीय किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है, और क्या इस कारण सरकार इनको तराई भाबर में स्थान देने का विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री दातार :** मालूम नहीं ।

### Tribal Welfare Schemes

*1183. **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned outright grants to any State Governments for implementation of Centrally sponsored Tribal Welfare Schemes in the States during the Second Five Year Plan, over and above the provision made in the Second Five Year Plans of the States concerned;

(b) if so, which are those States; and

(c) the amounts of grants sanctioned for each State ?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Programmes for tribal welfare over and above those included in the State Plans have been approved for being taken up under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the 2nd Plan period.

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 17].

**Shri Sanganna :** What matters are taken into consideration in sponsoring these schemes?

**Shri Datar :** A number of points are taken into consideration with a view to improve their lot; cottage industries, drinking water facilities, eradication of diseases and a number of other grievances from which they are suffering.

**Shri Sanganna :** May I know why the schemes are being kept separate from the provision made in the Second Five Year Plan? May I know whether they are to be worked by the Government of India or the State Governments?

**Shri Datar :** I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that they are being kept separate. The centrally sponsored schemes are being worked through the agency of the State Governments.

**Shri B. S. Murthy :** May I know why these centrally sponsored schemes do not find a place in the Second Five Year Plan.

**Shri Datar :** A number of points had to be taken into account, especially the interests of the tribal people. Now, the whole thing has been finalised. We are financing the whole scheme. The State Governments are merely agencies.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb :** What steps are being taken by the Government to enthuse the people in Tripura in carrying out the schemes?

**Shri Datar :** I have given the information in the tabular statement.

**Shri Jaipal Singh :** There have been many many instances of money given for tribal welfare schemes being diverted to other work. Have the Government any scheme to ensure that the money that is given for tribal welfare is spent only

for tribal welfare and is not mixed up with other works?

**Shri Datar** : I am not aware of any such radical diversion as the hon. Member means. It is quite likely that some amounts, with the consent of the Government of India, might be diverted from one purpose relating to tribal welfare to another purpose.

### District and Taluk Maps

*1184. **Shri K. K. Basu** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the district and thana or taluk maps in different States are not sold to public for security reasons;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) since when such restrictions are imposed?

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi)** : (a) Only those maps which contain information of vital importance, are treated as restricted. Their sale to the public is authorised only for bonafide purposes.

(b) We have no information as the maps of thanas and taluks etc. are published by the State Governments.

(c) Since 1938.

**Shri K. K. Basu** : Is the Government aware that quite a large number of thana and district maps in southern Bengal, Twenty-Four Parganas and Midnapore, which are ordinary maps, are not sold to the public, even to the Members of Parliament and Members of the legislature representing that constituency? They are ordinary maps.

**Shri Tyagi** : As I have stated, the responsibility of publishing and selling these taluka maps is that of the State Government. As regards the Defence Ministry's policy, we have restricted the selling of certain maps, as I have said, which are of some vital importance. Maps of those situations which are of the scale of 1/4" = 1 mile and more are restricted, but not taluka maps.

**Shri K. K. Basu** : Is the Government not aware that the State Government has refused to sell these maps of a particular district and thanas in West Bengal on the ground that the Defence department has restricted the sale while similar scale maps of the adjoining areas are sold to the public?

**Shri Tyagi** : Maps of the areas quite adjacent to the border have been restricted by the Defence Ministry. It has to be found out what maps my hon. friend is mentioning. It all depends on investigation.

**Shri K. K. Basu** : Will the Government consider that these maps are of districts and thanas which adjoin the sea, and as we have no danger through sea so far as the Indian security is concerned, the restrictions, if there are any, should be withdrawn?

**Shri Tyagi** : I might make it clear that there are no restrictions in the publication of maps of areas, districts and thanas by the State Government. They are permitted to publish maps and use them if they want for cadastral purposes, for measurement, etc. They can get the maps. They are published.

**Shri K. K. Basu** : The point is this. Here we are told they have no objection, but maps in respect of Diamond Harbour and Midnapore areas which are bounded by the sea were restricted during the Second World War by the British Government. Now, when we go to the State Government, they say "We have no knowledge, go to the Central Government." The Minister should find out the position. We went to the Election Commissioner. He also cannot do anything.

**Mr. Speaker** : The hon. Minister will look into it.

**Shri Tyagi** : I can only look into it if the specific charge and the type of map which was restricted are forwarded to me.

**Shri Joachim Alva** : Just one question.

**Mr. Speaker** : The Question Hour is over.

## Short-Notice Questions and Answers

### Floods in Bijapur

**S. N. Q. No. 9. Shri Nijalingappa**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that due to unprecedented rains and consequent floods in the District of Bijapur in Bombay State, large areas are flooded and there have been house collapses and loss to property and human life etc.;

(b) if so, the number of houses collapsed and the number of villages affected, the loss of property and cattle;

(c) the number of people who have died; and

(d) whether any action has been taken to give relief to the people?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)** : (a) to (c). Total rainfall up to 11th August in Muddebihal, Bijapur, Sindgi and Indi was 11·70, 13·47, 17·96 and 18·60 inches respectively. Rainfall was heavy and concentrated. More than 1000 houses have been damaged, some completely. No loss of human life or cattle is reported.

(d) A sum of Rs. 42,700/- has been sanctioned by the State Government as

gratuitous relief and Rs. 1 lac for non-agricultural and Rs. 5,07,000/- as Taccavi loans. A sum of Rs. 5000/- has been given from the Prime Minister's relief fund for relief to women and children.

**Shri Nijalingappa** : May I know the villages actually flooded?

**Shri Datar** : We have not received any direct information in this respect from the Government of Bombay, but it appears from the report published by the Irrigation Department that about 600 villages have suffered in one way or the other.

**Shri Nijalingappa** : May I know whether the Government is aware of the statement issued by the President of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee after touring the area that the number of houses collapsed and damaged was one lakh and that the total loss was about a crore of rupees?

**Shri Datar** : So far as the Government of Bombay are concerned, they have given us the figure of 1,000 houses as having been damaged, some completely.

**Shri Shivananjappa** : May I know the total number of people affected?

**Shri Datar** : I have not got the figure, but as I stated these are the four talukas in Bijapur District, that is roughly more than one-third.

**Shri Kajrolkar** : May I know whether the Government is aware that the floods have seriously affected Pandarpur in Sholapur District and the total damage caused to property and life?

**Shri Datar** : Government have received some reports about Pandarpur as also places round about Bombay and some in Ahmedabad also.

**Shri Nijalingappa** : In view of the fact that much of the fodder has been washed away, has any arrangement been made to rush fodder to the cattle affected?

**Shri Datar** : The Government of Bombay are taking all necessary steps. The Government of Bombay will be also receiving help from the Central Government because it has now been laid down that whenever there are such natural calamities, the State Government should be entitled to one half of its total expenditure on gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and three-fourths of the expenditure in excess thereof. In due course they will be asking for help, but they have been taking all prompt and necessary steps.

**Flood Damages in Rewari (Punjab)**

**S. N. Q. No. 10. Shri Bansal** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information in regard to the damage caused by the floods due to heavy rainfall in the Rewari Tehsil of Gurgaon district (Punjab) ; and

(b) what measures of relief have been undertaken to give succour to the sufferers?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)** : (a) Yes. Due to heavy rainfall on 25th and 26th July 1956 Khariff crops and some houses have been damaged. No loss of human life or cattle is reported. Detailed assessment of damage is being done.

(b) The Punjab Government have given Rs. 50,000/- to the Deputy Commissioner for advancement of loans for the purchase of seed and fodder. More money for repairs to and reconstruction of houses will be placed at his disposal on receipt of full details. The Red Cross have placed Rs. 1000/- at the disposal of the Punjab Government for giving immediate relief.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know how many villages have been affected in that district?

**Shri Datar** : In addition to Rewari town, nine villages have been affected.

**Shri R. P. Garg** : May I know if the Government has received similar reports of damages caused by the floods from other parts of the country and has sent relief and aid to the other parts?

**Shri Datar** : Government have been receiving reports from all quarters which are affected.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know whether any sum out of the Rs. 50,000 has actually been distributed to the people who have suffered and if not, how long will it take before Government come to the rescue of these people?

**Shri Datar** : Government have gone to their rescue almost immediately, and it is likely that this amount has been spent.

**Shri Bansal** : May I know, if it has been brought to the notice of Government that one high school in Jatusana in Rewari Tehsil has completely collapsed and if so, whether Government are taking any steps to rebuild that school?

**Shri Datar** : I may inform the hon. Member that the Punjab Government have given instructions to the Deputy Commissioner to take all possible steps irrespective of the amount that has been kept at his disposal.

**Shri Bansal** : One more question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker** : How many questions can I allow? No, no. There are floods all over India.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Cultural Missions

*1162. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether Government propose to send any cultural mission to Balkan countries ?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das)** : Yes. The Cultural Delegation which is at present visiting U. S. S. R. will be visiting the following Balkan countries. :—

(i) Hungary
(ii) Bulgaria
(iii) Rumania
(iv) Yugoslavia.

### Special Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1170. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1716 on the 3rd May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the special Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)** : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

### Rajasthan Social Welfare Advisory Board

*1173. **Shri Bheekha Bhai** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board has launched any Welfare Extension Project in the Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Welfare Extension Projects are located with reference to various considerations. The 'Scheduled Areas' are neither specially excluded nor given special preference.

### State Financial Corporations

*1185. **Shri M. Islamuddin** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing :—

(a) the names of the States which have so far asked for loan from the Centre to set up State Financial Corporations under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951; and

(b) the amount of loan asked for by such States and the amount sanctioned to them by Government ?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha)**: (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 18].

### Cement

*1186. **Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah**: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw material required to manufacture cement has been found in Tehri-Garhwal in economic quantity and quality; and

(b) if so, the name of the "PATTI" where it is found ?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya)**: (a) and (b). Limestone suitable for cement manufacture has been found at Nagni, about 33 miles from Rishikesh Railway Station. Further investigations are necessary to determine the quantity and quality.

### आय-कर का बकाया

*११८७. { श्री खू० चं० सोधिया :
श्री च० रा० नरसिंहन् :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मार्च, १९५६ को आय-कर की कुल कितनी रकम बकाया रह गयी थी;

(ख) इस रकम में से १९५१–५२, १९५२–५३ और १९५४–५५ में अलग अलग कितनी कितनी रकम बकाया थी; और

(ग) बकाया रकमों को बट्टे खाते में डालने की क्या प्रक्रिया है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में बकाया की कितनी रकम बट्टे खाते में डाली गयी ?

**राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री म० च० शाह)** : (क) ३१ मार्च १९५६ को आयकर की कुल बकाया रकम १८२.८५ करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में दिखायी गयी रकम में शामिल १९५१–५२, १९५२–५३

और १९५४-५५ की अलग अलग बकाया रकमें इस प्रकार हैं :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| १९५१-५२ | १९.५३ करोड़ | रुपये |
| १९५२-५३ | २४.१९ ,, | ,, |
| १९५४-५५ | ३०.६० ,, | ,, |

(ग) कर वसूली के लिये, आयकर अधिनियम में निश्चित सभी आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के बाद यदि यह मालूम होता है कि जिस व्यक्ति से कर की रकम वसूल की जानी है उसके पास कोई सम्पत्ति नहीं है या वह भारत छोड़कर चला गया है और उसका कोई पता नहीं लगता तो कर की बकाया रकम बट्टे खाते डाल दी जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में बट्टे खाते डाली गयी बकाया रकम इस प्रकार है :—

| वर्ष | रकम |
|---|---|
| १९५१-५२ | ९.८४ लाख रुपये |
| १९५२-५३ | ३४.०५ ,, ,, |
| १९५३-५४ | १०.५३ ,, ,, |
| १९५४-५५ | १२.१२ ,, ,, |
| १९५५-५६ | आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। |

**Central Social Welfare Board**

*1188. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication of books and periodicals for children and women is included in the scheme of financial assistance that is given by the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the amount given under this head during the year 1955-56; and

(c) the names of the publications which received the aid?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M.M. Das):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Gratuity**

*1189. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how many months' pay is given by way of gratuity to officers in the Indian Air-force after 10 years of service; and

(b) the amount which an airman and a civillian in the I.A.F. get after similar service?

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 19].

**Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare**

*1190. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the approximate date when the first meeting of the newly constituted Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare will be held?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** The first meeting of the Board is likely to be convened in October, 1956.

**Scheduled Caste Scholarships**

*1191. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of scholarships awarded by Government to the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, who are preparing for the Ph. D. degrees in Indian Universities at present?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** Sixty rupees (Rs. 60/-) per month for Hostellers and forty-five rupees (Rs. 45/-) for day scholars.

In addition, tuition and other fees, if any, actually payable and the thesis typing charges upto a maximum of Rs. 100/- are also paid.

**Ration Allowance**

*1193. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ration allowance given in lieu of ration to Service Personnel living outside units lines have been reduced consecutively during the last three years;

(b) if so, what were the rates prevailing during the last 3 years and the rate prevailing now; and

(c) the reasons which promoted Government to reduce the allowance?

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) **Yes**, in the case of ration allowance given to Army and Air Force personnel. No reduction has, however, been made in the ration allowance granted to Naval personnel.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 20].

(c) The rates of ration allowance are normally reviewed half-yearly based on the cost of rations. As the cost of rations

fell down, the rates of ration allowance were reduced accordingly.

### Oil Exploration

*1194. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on the 23rd February, 1956 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in seismic investigations in locating mineral oil near Cambay (District Kaira); and

(b) the phased programme for drilling operations in this area?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The results of seismic investigation in the Cambay region indicate that there is a "structural high" near Paldi about 4 miles north of Cambay. The thickness of sedimentary rocks in this area, as inferred from the seismic reflection, may be of the order of 8000 ft.

(b) It is proposed to carry out structural drilling to depths of about 4000 to 5000 ft. in selected places within this area to obtain stratigraphic information. If the drill-holes indicate the existence of larger thickness of Tertiary sediments or reveal the presence of oil and gas, deep drilling will be taken up.

### छावनी बोर्ड

*११९५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १२ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाईस छावनी बोर्डों में से उन छावनी बोर्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बारे में तदर्थ समितियों की सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) किन किन बोर्डों के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या तदर्थ समितियों की सिफारिशों और उनके बारे में सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

**प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी):** (क) इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद, झांसी, लैंसडाउन, लखनऊ, नसीराबाद, रानीखेत, सागर, सेण्ट थामस माऊंट एवं पल्लावरम्, पंचमढ़ी, दीनापुर और अम्बाला ।

(ख) बैरकपुर, आगरा, औरंगाबाद बरेली, देवलाली, कम्पती, किर्की, पूना, वैलगांव और मेरठ ।

(ग) इन १० छावनियों के विषय में तदर्थ कमेटी की सिफारिशों और सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों के संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा क पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या २१]

### University Grants Commission

*1196. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the University Grants Commission during 1955-56; and

(b) the amounts sanctioned by it to the various Universities during the same period?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on theTable of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 22].

### Central Leather Research Institute

*1197. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri K. C. Sodhia:**

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the research conducted in the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras was applied to practical use by the Central Government or by any State Government; and

(b) the extent to which these findings were advertised for the use of the general public?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 23].

### Merit Scholarships

*1198. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
**Shri Bheekha Bhai:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total amount of merit scholarships, given to various public schools during 1955-56 School-wise?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 24].

### Asian African Students Conference

*1199. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a meeting of the Asian-African Students Conference delegation leaders at Bandung on 31st May, 1956 was adjourned by the Chairman, because two rival delegates claimed leadership of the Indian delegation;

(b) if so, how did the Government give permission to two different persons claiming the leadership of the Indian delegation to go to Bandung;

(c) whether the Indian delegation to the Asian-African Students Conference at Bandung have the recognition of the Government or such a recognition was not necessary;

(d) the procedure followed for sending student delegations to foreign countries; and

(e) whether Government exercise any discretion in selecting student delegations?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) According to Government's information the Conference was adjourned due to dispute over delegates' credentials and other procedural matters.

(b) and (c). The Conference was an unofficial one and the Government of India were concerned only to the extent of granting passport facilities to the delegates and observers.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 25].

### New Gold Reefs

*1200. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
**Shri B. N. Roy:**

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new gold reefs have been discovered in the Kolar gold fields; and

(b) if so, the probable amount of deposits of gold therein?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No new reefs have been discovered within the last 5 years.

A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 26].

### Electoral Rolls in Tripura

*1201. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
**Shri Biren Dutt:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons will be included in the electoral rolls in Tripura for the coming General Election;

(b) when the enrolment will begin; and

(c) how long it will take to complete?

**The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar):** (a) The question whether and how the displaced persons who will be registering themselves as citizens under the Citizenship Rules, 1956, could be included in the electoral rolls for the various constituencies for the coming general elections is under the active consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). This will depend on the decision on the question referred to at (a) above.

### Diamond Mines

*1202. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1962 on the 20th September 1955 and state whether Government have surveyed other areas where diamonds are likely to be found?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Yes Sir. Surveys were carried out in the "pipe" area at Majgawan, Vindhya Pradesh; between Majgawan and Kalinjhar in U. P.; around Wajrakarur in Anantapur District, Andhra; near Mogilipenta in the Kurnool district, Andhra; and in the Charkhari area of Vindhya Pradesh. More detailed work is necessary in all these areas to establish the yield of the deposits and to determine their workability.

### UNESCO National Commissions

*1203. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.N.E.S.C.O. National Commissions of 18 Western Countries have admitted that the image of some Asian countries, including India, as presented to the School Children in Western Countries is badly out of focus;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain authors of history books in Italy have limited the Indian History to the period of British rule only; and

(c) if so, what steps have the Government taken or propose to take individually

or in consultation with the Western countries concerned to remedy this defect in teaching Indian History and in interpreting the Indian History and Culture to the children in those countries?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). Government have no official information.

(c) Does not arise.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes etc. in Universities**

**731. Shri Bhookha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in all the Central Universities and institutions;

(b) whether Government also propose to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in institutions which are receiving Central or State grants;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this respect; and

(d) whether Government have any agency or machinery whereby it may be ascertained that the reservation rule is properly adhered to?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). State Governments and Universities have been requested to afford certain concessions by way of reservations of seats and reduction in percentage of marks etc. to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of their admission to educational institutions.

(c) Replies so far received reveal that the State Governments and Universities are in general agreement with the suggestions and have issued instructions to the institutions under their control.

(d) No Sir. It is for the Universities and State Governments to look into this matter.

**Smuggled Betelnuts**

**732. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of import duty realised on betelnuts smuggled from Eastern Pakistan during 1956 so far and later detected in Indian Union?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):** Import duty amounting to Rs. 3,07,217/- was realised on betelnuts seized in the process of being smuggled from Eastern Pakistan to Indian Union during 1956 (upto the end of June, 1956). This is apart from the quantity of betelnuts seized and confiscated.

**Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools**

**733. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of Higher Secondary Schools and Multipurpose Schools established in the West Bengal during the year 1955-56 with the assistance of the Central Gocernment; and

(b) the amount spent on each?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be furnished as soon as received.

**Gold**

**734. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the result of systematic investigation carried out, if any in Malabar District of Madras regarding the occurrence of gold bearing pyrites?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** The known deposits of gold-quartz associated with pyrites are practically all in Wainad in the Nilgiri district and in the adjoining part of Malabar district.

Investigations so far conducted on these have *not* revealed the existence of rich enough gold-quartz veins or of pyrite which could be economically worked. But further and more detailed work is necessary.

**Integration of Services**

**735. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the integration of the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin Government Services have now been completed;

(b) the principles adopted in deciding seniority and the weightage that has been given for length of service in the respective Governments;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to the integration of States there was a large scale promotion and revision of pay scales in Cochin Government Service; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that on account of (c) above many persons formerly belonging to Travancore Service became juniors to persons in Cochin Service who had entered service on lesser scales and had lesser years of Government service to their credit?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)**: (a) The integrated Civil and Gradation lists of all the departments have been provisionally approved. The lists of 32 departments have been finalised after disposing of all the appeal petitions. The lists of the remaining 9 departments will be finalised soon.

(b) With a view to avoiding hardship to persons in either branch, principles best suited to the service conditions of each department were evolved. These were not exactly the same for all departments but provided generally for the following :

(1) Posts in A Class bearing the same or similar designation with similar duties and responsibilities were treated as belonging to the same class even though the scales of pay in force in the two States were slightly different, and

(2) Posts in different grades in a graded system in each class carrying more or less comparable scales of pay were separately equated *i. e.* clerks on Rs. 125-165 in Travancore and those on Rs. 125-150 in Cochin, clerks in the grades of Rs. 80-100 and Rs. 100-125 in Travancore and those on Rs. 80-120 in Cochin.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

### Government Employees in Travancore-Cochin

**736. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-examine the integration of services of erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States in view of the inequalities and hardship caused to those who were in Travancore Service ; and

(b) the number of Ex-Travancore Government Employees who have now become juniors to those in Cochin Service with lesser Government service and whose pay scales were revised within one year of the integration of the two States ?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)**: (a) No. Government do not consider it necessary to re-examine the question.

(b) No record has been maintained of the number of employees belongnig to the Travancore Branch who might have become junior to those in the Cochin Branch with less service.

### Ex-Employees of Travancore State

**737. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints and representations that have so far been received from the ex-employees of the Travancore State that they were adversely affected by the integration of services of the States of Travancore and Cochin ; and

(b) the authority which enquired into this matter and the authority which decided it ?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)**: (a) Total number of complaints received from the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin Branches is 2981. The complaints received from the service personnel were not classified separately.

(b) State Government enquired into the matter through the concerned Heads of Departments and passed final orders after considering the merits of the complaints.

### Accommodation for Staff

**738. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of non-gazetted Government employees excluding the police who have the benefits of Government accommodation in Travancore-Cochin State on minimum rent; and

(b) the number of quarters provided for Non-Gazetted Officers of the Secretariat in Trivandrum ?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)**: (a) 2·4.

(b) 39 (Thirtynine).

### Pay Scales in Excise Departm of Travancore-Cochin

**739. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-Gazetted staff of the Travancore-Cochin State Excise Department are paid less than those in similar grades in the neighbouring State of Madras ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to suitably revise the pay scales of the employees of the Excise Department ?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar)**: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**District Headquarter Buildings in Travancore-Cochin**

**741. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent during the President's Rule in Travancore-Cochin on construction of District Headquarter buildings in the State under a scheme launched for the purpose by the Adviser ;

(b) whether such constructions will also include construction of quarters for Non-Gazetted Officers ; and

(c) if not, why not?

**The Minister in the Ministry Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Rs.70 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

**Staff in Travancore-Cochin**

**742. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in "Contingency Service" in Government and Quasi-Government establishments in Travancore-Cochin ; and

(b) the scales of pay of the employees in Contingent Service, as compared to their counterparts in regular service?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) 4141 in Government Departments and 3200 in Quasi-Government establishments.

(b) Full time contingency employees under Government and University are given the same scales of pay as their counterparts in regular service. Contingency employees in Municipal service get minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act.

**Private Colleges in Travancore-Cochin**

**743. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Private Colleges in Travancore-Cochin State, a student is forced to pay a "donation" of Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 depending upon the subject he chooses for study in order to get admission ; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the total amount collected by each 1st Grade Private College, as donation from students in the years 1952-53 to 1955-56 ?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Colleges in Travancore-Cochin**

**744. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the private colleges affiliated to the Travancore University charge higher tuition fees from students than the colleges run by the University for the same courses, and

(b) if so, the reasons why this is being allowed ?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Educational Institutions in Travancore-Cochin**

**745. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by and large Education Institutions run by private agencies in the State of Travancore-Cochin recruit teachers and other staff generally only from the community of which the agency professes to be an organisation; and

(b) whether Government will indicate the percentageo fn on-Hindu teachers employed by Hindu Educational Institutions and Hindu employees in service in Christian Educational Institutions?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is not available.

**खनिज निक्षेप**

७४६. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह मेहता :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवार क्षेत्र में कहां कहां शीशे और जस्ते के निक्षेपों के चिह्न पाये गये हैं और वहां से कितने शीशे तथा जस्ते के मिलने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल मोचिया मगरे में ही एक करोड़ टन खनिजों के मिलने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) वहां किस ग्रेड तक के खनिज पाये गये हैं ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (डा० हे० मालवीय) : (क) से (ग). जिला उदयपुर, राजस्थान में जावर ग्राम के समीप नौ पहाड़ियों के एक समुदाय में सीसे-जस्ते के निक्षेपों का होना ज्ञात हुआ है। इन समस्त निक्षेपों को प्रमाणित करने के लिये विस्तृत खोज अभी तक नहीं की गई है। 'दी मैटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटिड' ने जावर क्षेत्र के मोचिया मगरे में लगभग एक करोड़ टन कच्चे सीसे-जस्ते की संचित मात्रा होने का अनुमान लगाया है, जिस में सब श्रेणियों का कुल मिलाकर ३ से १२.५ प्रतिशत धातु—अर्थात ५.२५ प्रतिशत सीसा तथा ७.२५ प्रतिशत जस्ता—होगा। १५ प्रतिशत से भी अधिक धात्विक मात्रा उत्तम श्रेणी की मिली है।

### Iron Ore

747. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Iron ore deposit of good quality has been lately discovered at Banera in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the percentage of iron content in it and the quantity thereof?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is however a record of the occurrence of poor grade ore at Purbanera near Kamalpura.

### Smuggled Watches

748. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of watches are being smuggled from foreign countries into India;

(b) if so the number of smugglers arrested since January, 1955 and the total number of watches recovered from them; and

(c) the nature of steps proposed to be taken by Government to check smuggling?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):** (a) There is some smuggling of watches, but no positive evidence to suggest that such smuggling is heavy.

(b) 4,519 smuggled watches have in all been seized since January, 1955 and 38 smugglers were arrested.

(c) A statement showing the measures already adopted to check smuggling in general is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 27].

### National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund

749. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far advanced to various State Governments out of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund; and

(b) the extent of participation by State Governments in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions financed from the fund granted by the Reserve Bank of India?

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):** (a) As on 30th June, 1956, the Reserve Bank has sanctioned long-term loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to the following State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of co-operative credit mstitutions in the respective States:

| | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs) |
|---|---|
| Madras . . . . . | 8 |
| Andhra . . . . . | 16·67 |
| Orissa . . . . . | 6·35 |

The Reserve Bank has also sanctioned from the Fund, medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 1·40 crores during 1955-56, to the State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes.

(b) Only the Andhra State, among the three States mention above, had drawn till 30th June 1956, a sum of Rs. 4·75 lakhs. Details regarding the extent of the State's participation in the share capital of each of the co-operative credit institutions thus assisted are not available.

### Janta Colleges

750. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Janta Colleges established in 1955-56;

(b) the number of such colleges to be established in 1956-57; and

(c) whether there is any difference in the syllabus of the Janta Colleges and the ordinary colleges?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Four.

(b) Seven.

(c) Yes sir. There is a radical difference in the syllabuses which is due to the fact that, whereas ordinary colleges train their students for University Degrees etc., the Janta Colleges train persons for local leadership in rural areas.

**Grants for Secondary Education**

**751. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted during 1955-56 to the various States for the expansion of Secondary education, State-wise; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by the States?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 28].

(b) The information is being collected from state Governments and will be furnished later.

**Institute of Armament Studies, Kirki**

**752. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent since the 1st of August, 1955 on the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirki of the Defence Science Organisation;

(b) the projects taken up by the organisation since then and the results achieved; and

(c) whether all the officers of the organisation are Indians?

**The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) The total amount spent since 1st August 1955 to July 1956 on the Institute of Armament Studies, is Rs. 5,81,500 (rupees five lakhs, eighty one thousand and five hundred).

(b) As the projects taken up by the Institute are of a classified nature, it is not in public interest to disclose the details.

(c) All the officers, except one who is British, are Indians.

**नाविक आस्थान**

७५३. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय हिन्द महा सागर में हमारे कितने सागरिक नाविक आस्थान हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) :** तीन ।

**Monuments in Rajasthan**

**754. Shri Bhoekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangement for the repairs and maintenance of monuments of national importance in the Districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partapgarh in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount spent for the maintenance of each of the monuments in the above Districts during 1955-56?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) The monuments of national importance in the Districts of Banswara and Dungerpur are maintained by the Union Department of Archaeology through the Superintendent, South Western Circle. There are no such monuments in the Partapgarh District.

(b) An amount of Rs. 807/7/- was spent on the maintenance of the two temple groups of monuments in Banswara District. Nothing was spent on the monuments in Dungarpur District.

**Technical Education**

**755. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the development of technical education during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 29].

**Open Air Theatres etc.**

**756. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build open air theatres, sports pavilion-*cum*-recreation halls and swimming pools in Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal; and

(c) the progress made so far on this scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Foreign Students**

757. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students studying in India, who have applied for extension of their visas during 1956 so far in order to carry on their studies in India;

(b) the number of extended visas; and

(c) the number of applications rejected in this connection?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) 429.

(b) 429.

(c) Nil.

**Central Social Welfare Board**

758. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid given so far by the Central Social Welfare Board to each institution in Punjab and Pepsu; and

(b) whether Government have received reports from these institutions regarding the progress of their activities?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Six Statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 30].

(b) No, Sir. The institutions are, however, inspected by the field staff of the Board who submit inspection reports to the Board.

**Libraries in Punjab**

759. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
**Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the details of the amounts utilised for the development of libraries during 1954-55 and 1955-56 by the Punjab Government out of the grants given by the Centre?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 31].

**Refugees of Foreign Nationalities**

760. **Shri S. K. Razmi :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees of foreign nationalities in India at present;

(b) their countries of origin;

(c) whether any special facilities are offered to refugees from countries other than Pakistan;

(d) the number of persons who were granted or refused political asylum in India and why; and

(e) how many of them were granted or refused India Citizenship?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) :** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Agra Fort**

761. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some thefts have taken place recently in the Agra Fort and exquisitely carved copper fountain-head about 2 feet long facing the Jasmine Tower of the Fort and scores of precious inlaid stones have been removed;

(b) if so, when the theft was detected and the steps taken to bring the culprits to book;

(c) whether the theft was due to lack of adequate security measures inside the Fort; and

(d) if so, the steps since taken to increase the security measures?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) No such thefts have been taken place in the Agra Fort; only a copper jet about 18 inches long was lost during a festival on 18th June, 1956 in the great rush of visitors.

(b) The loss was detected the same day. To further strengthen the safety of the Fort, the watch and ward staff has been increased.

(c) No; it was due to a huge gathering in the Fort on the special occasion.

(d) The watch and ward staff have been strictly warned to be more vigilent and their strength has been further increased.

**Finds at Arthuna**

762. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1741 on the 3rd May, 1956 and state whether the enquiry as to the date of the old relics found at Arthuna in Banswara District (Rajasthan) has since been made by Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** Yes, Sir. The relics do not belong to the Mauryan Period, but can be assigned to the 11th-12th century A.D.

**Evictions in Naharkatia Assam Oil Field**

**763. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ever since the Assam Oil Company commenced drilling operations at Naharkatia, Assam, two years ago, people have been evicted from their homestead, their lands taken away and trees cut down;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no compensation has been paid to the people so affected although the rates of compensation were finalised on the 24th February, 1956;

(c) if so, the number of people so affected; and

(d) the reasons why compensation has not been paid to them so far?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (c). No, Sir. Nobody has been evicted. Certain lands over which drilling operation had to be conducted by Assam Oil Company were taken over by the Company by private negotiations on payment of compensation at rates fixed by local officers which the Assam Government regards as fair and reasonable. The number of families thus affected was 282 upto 7th February, 1956.

(d) Does not arise.

**Degree Course in Universities**

**764. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have expressed their intention to introduce three-year degree course in their respective Universities with immediate effect;

(b) whether there is any State which has not reacted favourably to this educational reform; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 32].

**Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, etc.**

**765. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state;

(a) the number of applications received from boys and girls for the year 1955-56 for Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward classes scholarships; and

(b) the amount of awards involved in each of the above categories of scholarships?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 33].

**All India Adivasi Conference**

**766. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to hold an All India Adivasi Conference during the year 1956?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** No, Sir.

**अनुसूचित जातियों, आदि को छात्रवृत्तियां**

**७६७. श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५५-५६ में मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के सम्बन्ध में मध्य भारत के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने छात्रों और छात्राओं से प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) इसी काल में पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों से कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं ?

**शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास):** (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध सं० ३४]

**National Discipline Scheme**

**768. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of the institutions where the National Discipline Scheme has since been introduced?

**The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** The matter is still under negotiation with the Planning Commission.

**Mica Mines**

**769. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines of mica which are in operation at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the total output of mica in cwts. at present?

**The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) 382.

(b) The total output was 16,728 cwts. in 1953 and 20,878 cwts. in 1954. The figure for 1955 is not yet available.

| | | Columns |
|---|---|---|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ..... | | 1335—1364 |
| *S. Q. Nos.* | *Subject* | |
| 1163. | Surplus Defence Workers | 1335—37 |
| 1164. | Indian Trainees in Germany. | 1337-38 |
| 1165. | Re-insurance Corporations | 1338—40 |
| 1166. | Artificial Rain. | 1340-41 |
| 1167. | High Altitude Research Institute | 1341-42 |
| 1168. | Hindi Scholarships | 1342-43 |
| 1169. | Reorganisation of Hyderabad and Mysore | 1343-44 |
| 1171. | Hadiya Town | 1344-45 |
| 1172. | Starvation Deaths in Manipur | 1345—47 |
| 1174. | Untouchability | 1348-49 |
| 1175. | Buddha's Temple in Central Asia | 1349-50 |
| 1176. | Transfer of Assets to Foreign Countries | 1350-51 |
| 1177. | Art-objects | 1351-52 |
| 1178. | Rise in Prices of Goods | 1352—56 |
| 1179. | Indian Botanical Specimens in Switzerland | 1356-57 |
| 1180. | Dholpur Succession | 1357 |
| 1181. | Tripura | 1357-58 |
| 1182. | Rehabilitation of Gujjar Community | 1358-59 |
| 1183. | Tribal Welfare Schemes | 1359—61 |
| 1184. | District and Taluk Maps. | 1361-62 |
| SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS Nos.— | | 1362—64 |
| 9. | Floods in Bijapur | 1362-63 |
| 10. | Flood Damages in Rewari (Punjab) | 1363-64 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 1365—86 |
| 1162. | Cultural Missions | 1365 |
| 1170. | Special Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. | 1365 |
| 1173. | Rajasthan Social Welfare Advisory Board. | 1365 |
| 1185. | State Financial Corporation. | 1365-66 |
| 1186. | Cement | 1366 |
| 1187. | Income Tax Arrears | 1366-67 |
| 1188. | Central Social Welfare Board | 1367 |
| 1189. | Gratuity | 1367-68 |
| 1190. | Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare | 1368 |
| 1191. | Scheduled Caste Scholarships | 1368 |
| 1193. | Ration Allowance | 1368-69 |
| 1194. | Oil Exploration | 1369 |
| 1195. | Cantonment Boards. | 1369-70 |
| 1196. | University Grants Commission | 1370 |
| 1197. | Central Leather Research Institute | 1370 |
| 1198. | Merit Scholarships | 1370-71 |
| 1199. | Asian-African Students Conference | 1371 |
| 1200. | New Gold Reefs. | 1371 |
| 1201. | Electoral Rolls in Tripura | 1372 |
| 1202. | Diamond Mines | 1372 |
| 1203. | UNESCO National Commissions | 1372—73 |
| *U. S. Q. Nos.* | | |
| 731. | Reservation for Scheduled Castes etc. in Universities. | 1373 |
| 732. | Smuggled Betelnuts | 1373 |
| 733. | Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools | 1374 |
| 734. | Gold | 1374 |
| 735. | Integration of Services | 1374-75 |
| 736. | Government Employees in Travancore-Cochin | 1375 |
| 737. | *Ex*-employees of Travancore State | 1376 |
| 738. | Accommodation for Staff | 1376 |
| 739. | Pay Scales in Excise Department of Travancore-Cochin. | 1376-77 |
| 741. | District Headquarter Buildings in Travancore-Cochin | 1377 |
| 742. | Staff in Travancore-Cochin | 1377 |
| 743. | Private Colleges in Travancore-Cochin | 1377-78 |
| 744. | Colleges in Travancore-Cochin | 1378 |
| 745. | Educational Institutions in Travancore-Cochin | 1378 |
| 746. | Mineral Deposits | 1378-79 |
| 747. | Iron Ore | 1379 |
| 748. | Smuggled Wathces | 1379-80 |
| 749. | National Agricultural Credit (Long term Operations) Fund | 1380 |
| 750. | Janta Colleges | 1380-81 |
| 751. | Grants for Secondary Education | 1381 |
| 752. | Institute of Armament Studies Kirki. | 1381 |
| 753. | Naval Bases | 1381-82 |
| 754. | Monuments in Rajsthan | 1382 |
| 755. | Technical Education | 1382 |
| 756. | Open Air Theatres etc. | 1382 |
| 757. | Foreign Students | 1383 |
| 758. | Central Social Welfare Board | 1383 |
| 759. | Libraries in Punjab | 1383 |
| 760. | Refugees of Foreign Nationalities | 1383-84 |
| 761. | Agra Fort | 1384 |
| 762. | Finds at Arthuna | 1384 |
| 763. | Evictions in Nahurkatia Assam Oil Field | 1385 |
| 764. | Degree Course in Universities | 1385 |
| 765. | Scholarships for Scheduled Castes etc. | 1385 |
| 766. | All India Adivasi Conference | 1386 |
| 767. | Scholarships to Scheduled Castes etc. | 1386 |
| 768. | National Discipline Scheme | 1386 |
| 769. | Mica Mines | 1386 |

Dated 12.3.201



## LOK SABHA

*Friday, 17th August, 1956*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*(See Part I)*

12.4 P.M.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION UNDER REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, namely:

(1) 1|24|56-F. I., dated the 9th April, 1956 (2 Declarations)

(2) 1|59|55-F. I., dated the 17th April, 1956 (18 Declarations)

(3) 1|28|56-F. I., dated the 24th April, 1956 (1 Declaration)

(4) 1|32|56-F. I., dated the 4th May, 1956 (2 Declarations)

(5) 1|31|56-F. I., dated the 15th May, 1956 (1 Declaration)

(6) 1|38|56-F. I., dated the 26th July, 1956 (7 Declarations) [*Placed in Library See No.* S-343/56.





## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1956, has passed the following motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Copyright Bill, 1955:

*MOTION*

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to copyright be extended up to the first day of the next Session".'

## PETITION *RE* INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT AND RULES THEREUNDER

**Shri B. S. Murthy** (Eluru): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the amendment of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 and the Rules framed thereunder.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** With your permission, I rise to announce on behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the order of Government business in the Lok Sabha for the week commencing 20th August, 1956. After the conclusion of legislative business set out in today's order paper, it is

[Shri Datar]

proposed to bring forward the following items of business next week:

*Bills for consideration and passing*

1. Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha

2. Jammu & Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill.

3. Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill, as reported by the Select Committee.

4. National Volunteer Force Bill.

5. State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill.

6. Newspaper (Price & Page) Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

*Financial Business*

Voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1956-57 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1951-52.

It is proposed also to provide for a two-hour discussion on the situation in the Naga Hills during the course of the week.

I am also in a position to announce, Sir, that the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill will be brought up for consideration in this House on Monday, 3rd September.

---

## BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES) BILL—*Contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee.

Shri M. P. Mishra was in possession of the House. Hon. Members can speak on the amendments relating to clauses 3 and 4 and also the clauses and any new clauses in relation to them.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** (मुंगेर उत्तर पश्चिम): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल शाम मैं इस सभा के सामने यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट (साम्यवादी) भाइयों ने भाषा को एक धर्म और देवता की जगह दे दी है और यही कारण है कि आज भाषा के नाम पर सारे देश में वे खूनखराबियां करवा रहे हैं और जितनी खूनखराबी व कत्ले-आम और गड़बड़ी सारे देश में पिछले एक साल से हुई है उस सब की जिम्मेदारी, मैं समझता हूं, यहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर है और उसके साथ साथ चलने वाली कुछ अंश में प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी पर भी है। और यह जो कहा जाता है कि पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और ज्यादती की तो वह तो पुलिस ने मजबूरी की हालत में ऐसा किया लेकिन जो नौजवान देश के मारे गये और जिनकी जानें जा रही हैं, इस सारी खूनखराबी की जवाबदेही यहां की इन दो पार्टियों पर है और विशेष कर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर है। फायरिंग के बारे में भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि उनकी जवाबदेही है, लेकिन मैं उस पर भी नहीं जाना चाहता। अभी मेरे एक महाराष्ट्र के दोस्त, जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और रास्ते में साथ आते थे, कह रहे थे कि परसों महाराष्ट्र के खानदेश में कांग्रेस के एक मंत्री एक सभा करने गये थे और लोगों को समझा रहे थे कि जो द्विभाषी राज्य बना है वह हमारे देश के हित में है। कम्यनिस्टों ने बगल में दूसरी सभा खड़ी कर दी और वहा से रोड़े चलने शुरू कर दिये। कांग्रेस कमेटी के मंत्री उन रोड़ों के बावजूद भी एक घंटे तक बोलते रहे, वे अपनी जान पर खेलते रहे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सभा समाप्त कर जब वह घर जा रहे थे तो रास्ते में मर गये। उनकी लाश भी अस्पताल नहीं पहुंच सकी। मैं कहता हूं कि यह कम्युनिस्ट जो दृष्य उपस्थित कर रहे हैं उसकी जवाबदेही का फैसला इतिहास करेगा। लेकिन उन को इस से क्या मतलब ?

जैसा कल मैं ने निवेदन किया था, उनको एक मामूली सी बात जानने में कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को, इस उजागर सत्य को समझने में भी ९ वर्ष लग गये, पहली दफा उन्होंने इस दफा १५ अगस्त को देश की आजादी के उत्सव में शिरकत की, उस में भाग लिया। उन को इस उजागर सत्य को समझने में भी ९ वर्ष लगते हैं।

**श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली)**: जब बुलगानिन और क्रुश्चेव ने कहा यहां आ कर कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया, तब उन्होंने इस बात को समझा।

**Shri V. G. Deshpande** (Guha): On a point of order. When the States Reorganisation Bill was being discussed, the Chair had given a ruling that no reference should be made to the firing or the looting or shooting incidents in Bombay and other places. May I know whether all these incidents can be discussed at the time of this Bill, and whether a separate ruling will be given in this case?

**Some Hon. Members:** It is a new incident.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** We have heard many things, that the people are doing this, or that the police are doing this.....

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** I was referring to an incident that took place only the day before yesterday in Khandesh, where a Congress leader was holding a meeting, and he was almost stoned to death by the members of the Communist Party, who held a rival meeting just adjacent to that meeting.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta** (Calcutta South-East): Incorrect.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** While speaking on this Bill, can we talk about firing in Patna?.....

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as the Bombay firing was concerned, there was the desire for a judicial enquiry into the matter. There were allegations on one side, and counter-allegations on the other side, and hon. Members were saying 'I have got evidence on this side', 'I have got evidence on that side' and so on. Enough had been said about those firings, and I thought that was to stress the need for an usual enquiry. However, this is not the place where a judicial enquiry could be asked for and had. There is another forum also, namely the local legislature, where the matter could have been brought up. So far as this matter is concerned, the point is whether these people can live together, and what difficulty is there standing in their way. There may be a casual reference to an incident that happened yesterday or the day before, without going into the details of it.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** This incident was not in that area.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** This was in the Bombay State.

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought there was another Khandesh in his own State.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** He is referring to Shri Pataskar's constituency.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will kindly refrain from referring to incidents in other States. So far as the other States are concerned, they are in charge of good men to take care of them. There are other hon. Members who may take care of those States.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** It was a fresh incident that I was referring to.

**Mr. Speaker:** True; it may be a fresh incident. But what happens in Khandesh in Bombay is not to be referred to here.

**Dr. Rama Rao** (Kakinada): On a point of order. Can a false statement be made about the Communist Party saying that they stoned a [illegible] almost to death, which, if it [illegible] must be under investi[illegible] Can the hon. Member Communist Party almost to death false

सूबा उस में कोई बिहार का प्रश्न जहां तक बिहार का भाग का अंश उस में से चला

उस के बाद दो सदस्य आयोग के

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** It is correct. I have received statements from Maharashtrian friends.

**Mr. Speaker:** That statement also is on record. Both the statements, for and against, are on record.

Now, hon. Members will confine themselves to the question whether any portion of Bihar ought to be given to Bengal or not.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कह रहा था कि यह देश स्वाधीन हो गया, इस उजागर सत्य को समझने में उनको ९ साल लगे, तो यह बात कि केवल भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्त नहीं बनने चाहियें भाषा के लिये भाइयों का गला नहीं कटवाना चाहिये, यह बात समझने में तो उन को अभी कई वर्ष लगेंगे। उन लोगों को यह बात समझने में ३० वर्ष लगे कि जिस आदमी को वे देवता की तरह पर पूजते थे, वह संसार के इतिहास का सब से बड़ा त्रासक निकला। लेकिन एक चीज में हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई बहुत भाग्यवान हैं। उनको अपने दिमाग को तकलीफ नहीं देनी होती है, उनको सोचने के लिये कष्ट नहीं करना पड़ता है। उनके लिए हर काम दूसरे लोग करते हैं।

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** On a point of order. Is the Communist Party's line, or whatever it is, under discussion here? Well, let us have a debate on it.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** Those hon. Members will always attack the Congress, and when those who have been attacked....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. So far as any particular party is concerned, many views can be referred to; any Member belonging to any other party can

Shri M. Communist Party is wrong, of the House issue is concerned'. The speak on the also relevancy. It must clauses 3 and 4 are issue on hand, and and any new clauses are, 'Their views them.

are wrong. They are partisan. They have not looked into this matter. They never went there. They never ascertained the facts'. All this can be said for and against the Communist Party.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): As for that, we shall deny it. But the hon. Member said something else.

**Mr. Speaker:** A general attack on the Communist Party is not called for; of course, during the election time, it can be done.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Let us have one day for it. We are prepared to listen to it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will confine themselves to this issue, and they can say that the communists have got different views.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्त कहते हैं कि भाषा ही असल चीज है जिस पर प्रान्त का ही नही, गांव गांव का बटवारा होना चाहिये हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कल उनको उत्तर दिया कि अगर हर केवल बंगला भाषा के आधार पर ही खड़े होते हैं तो हमारे प्रान्त के जो हिस्से बंगाल को मिल रहे हैं उन में से एक इंच भी उस को नहीं मिल सकता ..... .....

**Shri K. K. Basu:** It is a wrong statement.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : Just wait.

.....एक इंच उन को नहीं मिलना चाहिये। कोई आधार नहीं है कि उन को किशनगंज के दो गांव भी मिलें पुरुलिया की बात भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं एस० आर० कमिशन ने जो आधार बनाया है, उस के मुताबिक भी पुरुलिया का एक भी गांव पश्चिमी बंगाल में भाषा के आधार पर नहीं जाना चाहिये। कल भी मैंने कहा था कि अगर भाषा की ही बात है तो

पश्चिमी बंगाल को दार्जीलिंग का भी हिस्सा अपने पास रखने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वहां पहाड़िया लोग हैं। वहां पर आदिवासी, नैपाली, गोरखे लोग हैं और उनके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लोग हैं। बंगाली वहां मुट्ठी भर हैं। लेकिन कोई कम्युनिस्ट नहीं कहेगा कि दार्जीलिंग को पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाहर जाना चाहिये दूसरे सूबे में जाना चाहिये या उसका एक अलग सूबा बनना चाहिये। तो यह बात कि अपना प्रदेश बढ़ाने के लिये अपने प्रदेश के अलावा दूसरे प्रदेश के अन्दर की जगहें भी चाहिये, एक गलत बात है। यह कहते हैं कि सन् १९५१ का सेन्सस जो है वह ठीक नहीं। लेकिन तब भी कहते हैं कि वहां के लोग बंगला भाषा बोलते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट कहते हैं कि बंगला भाषा बोलने वालों को अपनी भाषा के प्रदेश में जाना चाहिये और वहां के लोग जाना चाहते हैं। अगर यह बात सही है तो क्यों नहीं इन इलाकों के लोगों की राय ले ली जाती है? बंगाली प्लेबिसाइट का विरोध क्यों करते हैं? एक मामूली सी बात है, पुरुलिया एक सबडिवीजन है। किशनगंज भी एक छोटा सा हिस्सा है। भारत सरकार को सिर्फ १५ दिन लगेंगे वहां के लोगों की राय जानने में बालिग मताधिकारा के आधार पर वहां की वोटर लिस्ट (मतदाता सूची) बनी हुई है। मैं कहता हूं कि कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी (साम्यवादी दल) बंगाल के दोस्त और भारत सरकार मेरी इस छोटी सी मांग को मान लें। वहां के लोगों की राय ले ली जाये, और मैं कहता हूं कि पुरुलिया के उस हिस्से से जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा बंगाली बोलने वाले हैं, अगर ४० प्रतिशत लोग वोट दें कि हम बंगाल जाना चाहते हैं, तो हम जहारी हाथ उठा कर उन से कहेंगे कि आप चाइये। और किशनगंज में अगर १० प्रतिशत लोग कहें कि हम बंगाल में जाना चाहते हैं तो हम उन से भी कहेंगे, हाथ जोड़ झंडा दिखला कर कहेंगे कि आप बड़े, प्रेम से बंगाल चले जाइये। लेकिन यह बात भी उनको मंजूर नहीं। घबराहट है हमारे दोस्तों के अन्दर, क्योंकि वह असलियत को जानते हैं। वह सोचते हैं कि एस० आर० सी० ने दे दिया है, सरकार ने भी अपनी मोहर लगा दी है, इसलिये ज्यादा झगड़ा न बढ़ाओ, जो मिले ले कर भाग चलो। लेकिन ले कर भाग चलने की बात तो चोरी की चीजों के सम्बन्ध में उठती है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन इलाकों में जनमत ले ले। एस० आर० सी० का उदाहरण दिया जाता है, सरकार भी बार बार कहती है, पंतजी कहते हैं कि हमने सारे फैसले एस० आर० सी० (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) के फैसले के आधार पर किये हैं।

**Shri M. K. Moitra** (Calcutta north-west): Is "चोरी की चीज" parliamentary?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member did not say that any Member is a 'चोर'. That is all right.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र**: हमारी सरकार की तरफ से गृह मंत्री बार बार कहते हैं कि हम ने जो फैसला किया है राज्यपुनर्गठन आयोग के फैसले के आधार पर किया है। लेकिन यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि सरकार के सारे फैसले उस आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर हुये हैं। आयोग के फैसले बहुत बदले हुये हैं। लेकिन मैं आयोग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। आयोग एक क्वासी जुडिशल बाडी (अर्द्धस्थायी न्यायक निकाये) बनाई गई थी। इसी लिये उस में एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रखे गये थे। लेकिन चूंकि उन जज महोदय का सम्बन्ध सूबा बिहार से था, इस लिये उन्होंने उस में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया जब बिहार का प्रश्न आया। इसलिये जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, न्याय का अंश उस में से चला गया उस के बाद दो सदस्य आयोग के

[श्री म० प्र०मिश्र]

बचे । उन के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है । पंडित हृदय नाथ कुंजरू ने आयोग में बैठकर फैसला किया कि बम्बई का प्रान्त अलग रहेगा, बम्बई शहर एक अलग प्रान्त बनेगा अगर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात एक साथ नहीं होते । लेकिन उन फैसलों पर जब सरकार ने कुछ निर्णय किया तो उस के बाद वहां खून की नदियां बहीं । उस के छः महीने बाद कुंजरू साहिब जो एस० आर० सी० के सदस्य थे, पूना पहुंचे और बयान दिया कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में जाना चाहिये । जनाबेवाला, अगर वे एक साल पहले अपने दिमाग को सही रखते और उसी दिन यह फैसला कर देते कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में दे दिया जाये तो यह खून-खराबी नहीं होती । हमारे आयोग के यही सदस्य हैं जिन का नाम है श्री कुंजरू । जो पिछले दिन राज्य सभा में दौड़े गये और कहने लगे कि किशनगंज और पुरुलिया बंगाल को मिलना चाहिये । उनका यह भी कहना था कि हमें अपना फैसला बदलना चाहिये .....

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** On a point of order...

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** I am not giving way.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** It is a point of order. He must give way. My point of order is whether the proceedings in the Rajya Sabha can be referred to here. What a Member said in the Rajya Sabha cannot be referred to here.

**Mr. Speaker:** What happened in the Rajya Sabha need not be quoted. He need not say 'Rajya Sabha'; he may say 'in the view of an hon. Member there'.

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : एक दूसरे सदस्य हैं जो कि बहुत बड़े राजदूत रह चुके हैं । पहले उनका यह खयाल था कि हमारे देश में द्विभाषी प्रान्त बनने चाहिये और गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को मिला कर एक प्रान्त बनाया जाये । यही आयोग का फैसला था और यह फैसला उनकी रजामंदी से हुआ था । लेकिन जब अमृतसर कांग्रेस ने यह फैसला किया कि हम द्विभाषी प्रान्त बनाये जाने के हक में हैं तो उन्होंने यहां की एक रोटरी क्लब में जा कर भाषण किया और कहा कि भाषाओं के आधार पर प्रान्तों की रचना होनी चाहिये । ये थे इस कमिशन के सदसय जो कि यह भी नहीं जानते थे कि उनका दिमाग कब किस तरफ जा रहा है, वे अपने दिमाग में ही साफ नहीं थे । इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात पर आप गौर करें और मेरे बंगाल के भाई भी गौर करें । जितनी भी यहां पर बहस हुई है, जितनी भी सिलैक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) में बहस हुई है, जितनी भी बातें सरकार की तरफ से कही गई हैं और जितनी भी बातें बंगाली भाइयों की तरफ से कही गई हैं, उन सब से एक बात तो साफ हो गई है और वह यह कि बंगाल का कोई केस नहीं है, उनके पास कोई दलील नहीं है, उनकी मांग में कोई औचित्य नहीं है । जो वह कहते हैं वह न्याय पर आधारित नहीं है, वह अन्याय करना चाहते हैं तब प्रश्न भावना का, सेन्ट्रीमैंट का उठता है । और इस पर गौर करना चाहिये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार के चार करोड़ भाइयों के हृदय में कोई भावनायें नहीं हैं, क्या उनमें भावुकता नहीं है और क्या उनमें सैंटिमेंट (भावना) की कोई बात नहीं है । हां, एक बात जरूर है और वह यह कि बिहार के लोग चुप रहते हैं, शांत रहते हैं । और सब से बड़ी बात है कि वे कांग्रेस के प्रति वफादार हैं । इस समय पन्त जी यहां नहीं हैं, उनकी जगह पर दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुये हैं । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या यही कीमत है जो हमें अपनी वफादारी की मिल रही है, क्या हमारी वफादारी का इनाम हमें यह मिल

रहा है कि बिना किसी न्याय के, बिना किसी इन्साफ के, बिना किसी औचित्य के बिहार के ये हिस्से बंगाल को सौंपे जा रहे हैं। वफादारी की कीमत तो कुछ और होती है। उसका बदला तो प्यार में दिया जाता है, सहानुभूति में दिया जाता है। और यहां हमें पत्थर मिल रहा है!

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किशनगंज के पास बंगाल के दो हिस्से हो गये हैं। बंगाल के उन दो हिस्सों को मिलाने के लिए उसे एक रास्ता चाहिये था जो कि उसे दिया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह इलाका जो उन्हें दिया जा रहा है पाकिस्तान में था। यह तो हिन्दुस्तान में ही था। वहां एक नैशनल हाईवे बना हुआ था और उससे बंगाली भाई आते जाते थे और कोई तकलीफ की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन सरकार ने कहा कि हम उन को रास्ता देंगे। इस वास्ते उसने यह फैसला किया कि बिहार की भूमि और भारत सरकार का राजपथ, दोनों हम बंगाल के सुपुर्द किये दे रहे हैं। हम से यह वादा किया गया है कि हमारे लिये पुरुलिया में एक हाईवे दिया जायेगा। उत्तर में बंगाल को सड़क दी जा रही है, दक्खिन में हमारी सड़क छीनी जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो एक दो औद्योगिक केन्द्र हैं, जमशेदपुर है और धनबाद है, उन दोनों को मिलाने के लिए हमारे पास कौन सा रास्ता रह जाता है। मानो हमारे लिए तो आज ही, अभी ही स्वेज कैनाल बन्द हो गई है, और कल से ही हमें केप आफ गुड होप से हो कर जाना पड़ेगा। जो सड़क बिहार की थी उसे बंगाल को दिया जा रहा है और हमें यह आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है कि हम तुम्हारे लिए भी एक राजपथ बना देंगे। बंगाल को तो राजपथ मिल गया लेकिन हमारे लिये राजपथ बनाने का आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन्साफ हो और एक ही इन्साफ की तराजू होनी चाहिये। किसी के लिये एक तराजू और दूसरे के लिये दूसरी तराजू नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे बिहार की आबादी चार करोड़ की है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि बिहार में उतने जोर का आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ जितने जोर का कलकत्ता में हुआ है और जिस में वामपक्षियों का हाथ था। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि बिहार के लोग कांग्रेस के ज्यादा वफादार हैं, वे सब्र करना जानते हैं। लेकिन जो उनकी इस मनोदशा को जानते हैं वे यह भी जानते हैं कि जब कभी कोई चीज बरदाश्त से बाहर हो जाती है और हृदय को चोट पहुंचती है तो उसके गुस्से की भी कोई सीमा नहीं रहती है। जो घाव हमारे दिल पर लगाया जा रहा है, वह नहीं भरेगा और इसके अच्छे नतीजे नहीं निकल सकते।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल और बिहार दो पड़ौसी प्रान्त हैं और बहुत देर तक एक साथ रहते रहे हैं। इन दोनों को एक साथ जीना और एक ही साथ मरना है। जो कुछ भी हो, वह सद्भावनापूर्ण वातावरण में होना चाहिये। मैं बंगाली भाइयों से निवेदन करता हूं कि उन्हें जो कुछ भी मिले उसे ले कर भागने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये।

बर्मन साहब ने कहा कि दूसरी लड़ाई दूसरी किश्त के लिए छेड़ने की बात किसी ने नहीं कही। उन्होंने अपनी बात को सिद्ध करने के लिये बंगाल असैम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्ज (कार्यवाही) के सफा १२१ का हवाला दिया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह आगे भी पढ़ें और सफा १२४ को देखें। वहां पर डा० राय ने, जिन के लिए मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है, और वह एक बड़े नेता भी हैं, जो कुछ कहा है उसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग बड़े होते हैं अगर वे अन्याय करने लगते हैं, तो अन्याय भी बड़ा करते हैं। जब वे पाप

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

करने लगते हैं तो पाप भी बहुत बड़ा करते हैं। डा० राय कहते हैं :

"The only question is the pace and the time when the further instalment of our demands may be made and achieved."

इसी चीज को हमारे एक मैम्बर ने ज्वायंट कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें अपने मिनट आफ डिसेंट में कोट किया है। यह मनोवृत्ति क्या बताती है ? यह यही बताती है कि चाहे इसमें कोई औचित्य हो या न हो, हमें इलाका चाहिये ।

पन्त जी ने कल अपने भाषण में हम से यह अपील की और कहा कि एक दफा तो तुम अपना सारा प्रदेश बंगाल को देना चाहते थे, लेकिन अब तुम एक छोटा सा इलाका देने से क्यों इन्कार करते हो। इसे तुम्हें चाहिये कि खुशी से दे दो। मैं उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिसका मैं चाहता हूं कि वह उत्तर दें। हमारा यह जो सारा शरीर है, वह उनकी सेवा के लिये हाजिर है। लेकिन अगर वह हम से कहें कि सारा शरीर तो नहीं एक हाथ को काट कर दे दो, तो क्या यह न्याय की बात होगी। अगर हाथ काट कर दे दिया जाये तो सारे का सारा शरीर ही बेकार हो जायेगा। तो अगर अब भी वह हमें यह कहें कि अपने इलाके में से थोड़ा सा काट कर उन्हें दे दो और बगैर किसी न्यायोचित बात के दे दो, तो क्या आप इसे इन्साफ कहेंगे ? हम अपने चार करोड़ बिहारी भाइयों की तरफ से इन्साफ की मांग करते हैं। आप इस चीज को न भूलें कि हमारे लोग बहुत ज्यादा गरीब हैं और बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता जो किसी को कड़वी लगे। १९११ तक तो हम बिहारवासी बंगाल के साथ में जीते आये। बंगाल के ही हम बनाये हुये हैं और बंगाल के ही हम बिगाड़े हुए हैं। अब जो इलाका मानभूम का बंगाल को दिया जाने वाला है उसमें कितने बंगला बोलने वाले हैं, इसको मैं दौहराना नहीं चाहता। वह तो एक द्विभाषी इलाका है। वहां पर मुकर्जी, बैनरजी, चैटरजी इत्यादि की ज्यादा से ज्यादा १५,००० की आबादी होगी ।

**श्री क० कु० बसु** : सिन्हा कितने हैं, यह भी तो बता दीजिये ।

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर लोगों के साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिये। सरकार के तराजू के पलड़े दोनों के लिये एक जैसे होने चाहियें और एक ही तरीके से सरकार को इन्साफ करना चाहिए। आप जब हमारी सड़क को काटकर बंगाल को दे रहे हैं तो हमारे पास जमशेदपुर से धनबाद जाने के लिये कौन सी सड़क रह जायेगी ? धनबाद और जमशेदपुर ये दो औद्योगिक केन्द्र हमारी जान हैं। यहां से दो हजार लारियां रोज चलती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कम से कम इतना तो कर दीजिये कि बागमुंडी, झालदा और जयपुर के थानों को आप बिहार में ही रहने दें ताकि हमारे पास भी कोई सड़क इन केन्द्रों को मिलाने वाली रह जाये। इन तीनों थानों में हिन्दी बोलने वाले ७० प्रतिशत और ८० प्रतिशत के बीच हैं।

कसाई नदी की यहां पर काफी चर्चा चली है और उस पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है। सबका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता। आज जिस तरह से कौरिडोर देने की बात सोची जा रही है, उसमें, मैं समझता हूं, कोई अच्छाई नहीं निकलेगी। यहां पर कैचमेंट एरिया की बात भी की जाती है। अगर इसी बात को लिया जाये तो गंडक नदी का कैचमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ता है और उसी आधार पर हमें उत्तर प्रदेश से पांच जिले मांगने चाहियें।

**श्री क० कु० बसु** : ले लीजिये ।

**श्री म० प्र० मिश्र** : लेकिन हम मांगते नहीं हैं । लेकिन जिन तीन थानों को मैंने बिहार में ही रहने देने के लिए कहा है उनका तो केचमेंट एरिया से भी कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । कसाई नदी इन इलाकों को छूती भी नहीं है । यहां पर ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं । इसी सड़क से हमें आना जाना होता है और यही एक रास्ता मानो हमारे लिए स्वेज का रास्ता है । अगर इसे हमारे पास रहने न दिया गया तो हमें केप आफ गुड़ होप हो कर जाना पड़ेगा । क्या सरकार इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ? क्या बिहार के चार करोड़ लोगों की आवाज इस लिए नहीं सुनी जायगी कि वे चुप रहते हैं और वे कांग्रेस के प्रति वफादार हैं ? और चूंकि कलकत्ता में लालटोपी वाले बहुत शोर-गुल करते हैं, झंडे उड़ाते हैं, ट्राम्ज को बरबाद करते हैं और रेलवे-लाइन्ज को उखाड़ते हैं, क्या इसलिये उन की आवाज सुनी जायगी ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के लोग बड़े दुखी हैं । उन के दिल में बहुत दर्द है । वे समझ रहे हैं कि उनका अपमान किया जा रहा है । अगर उन की उचित आवाज इस सभा में नहीं सुनी जायगी, तो कहां सुनी जायगी ? अगर उसको यह सरकार नहीं सुनेगी, तो फिर कौन सुनेगा ? हम केवल यह चाहते हैं कि पंडित कुंजरू को छोड़ कर आप किसी भी व्यक्ति को इस प्रश्न का निर्णय करने के लिए मुकर्रर कर दें । वह जो भी फैसला कर दे, वह हमको स्वीकार होगा । श्रीमान् देश की सब से बड़ीसंस्था—लोक सभा—के अध्यक्ष, आप, यहां बैठे हुए हैं । आप हमारी बात को सुनें । चूंकि हमारे साथ न्याय है, इस लिये सारा सदन हमारे केस को समझ गया है । कृष्णस्वामी भाई को छोड़ कर बिहार के बाहर के सब माननीय सदस्यों के हृदयों में बिहार के प्रति सहानुभूति है, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि हमारी बात न्याय पर आधारित है ।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deeply regret the tone and temper of the speech of my hon. friend who has just resumed his seat. Bengal's claim is not based merely on idealism and sentiment or mere communistic proclivity. It is an entirely fantastic charge and is a complete misrepresentation *(Interruption)*. If my hon. friend who belongs to the Congress had cared to look at the S. R. C. Report he would have found out that the minimum demand was put forward by the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee. What did the West Bengal Congress Committee want? I am reading from paragraph 673 of the Report.

> "The West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee on the other hand claims at present an area of about 13,950 sq. miles involving a population of about 6·7 millions."

There is no communist nor any member of the opposition parties in the Government of Dr. B. C. Roy. What claim did that Government put forward? The Government of West Bengal confined its claim to a smaller area of 11,840 sq. miles involving a population of 5·7 millions. What the S. R. C. did was not fair, nor even just. It gave us only a small fraction of the minimum demand of Bengal and it was purely based on justice, fairplay and equity.

Our quarrel is not with Bihar; our quarrel is not with the people of Bihar; our quarrel is not with the Government of Bihar. Our quarrel is deep-seated; our animus is against British Imperialism, which deliberately played a dishonest role. Our quarrel is with Curzon; our quarrel is with Curzon and Hardinge and against those who partitioned Bengal and who annulled the partition. You know the Bengalis lived in a region which was a compact linguistic area. Today the Congressmen may say that the linguistic principle is all bad. But the Indian National

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Congress in its conjoint wisdom stood by Bengal in those dark days of Imperial repression and bureucratic torture when Bengal unfurled the banner of freedom and resented that artifical partition. That artificial partition was simply created to cripple the Bengalis, to disrupt our homogeneous and compact cultural unity, and an integrated race. That is why they did it. We rebelled against that.

Sir, in the great speech of Lord Morely delivered in the British House of Lords, he thundered and raising his voice he said, 'Let Surendra Nath Banerjee shout; let Bepin Chandra Pal shout; let Bal Gangadhar Tilak shout; let even the Punjab Lion, Lajapat Rai shout, but this partition is a settled fact; it shall never be unsettled. But due to the conjoint efforts of our great people, backed by the great patriots of different parts of India, we could annul that partition. But, at that time, in order to penalise us, in order again to disrupt us, they resorted to this crude device, this unjust device, this dishonest device. What is this dishonest device? It is the device of adding Bengali-speaking areas to other contiguous Provinces. You may laugh at Dr. H. N. Kunzru; but you cannot laugh at the facts of history. You can laugh at Sir Fazl Ali or at Dr. Panikkar; but, you cannot ignore the basic facts of recorded history. The fact of history is this., Deliberately, purposely, wickedly and against the protests of Bengal's leaders, against the protests of Bihar's leaders, against the protests of the Indian National Congress....

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** But you never protested till the British were here.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** .....against the protests of all national leaders, the British Imperialists tried to cripple Bengal and they deliberately tried to convert united Bengal into a Muslim majority area. Therefore, deliberately and perversely, they deducted some Bengali-speaking areas and gave them to contiguous provinces. At that time we protested, the Congress protested, the Bihar leaders protested. The moral duty of national leadership today is to undo that wrong, to redress that great injustice. Our animus is not against Bihar. It is entirely wrong and a complete misrepresentation to say that some communist mischiefmakers are doing all this.

My friend was talking about one State and another. I am just coming from a city with which is associated the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel. That city is today suffering from great frustration and resentment. Do not convert Calcutta into Ahmedabad; do not for Heaven's sake convert Bengal into Gujarat and throw our people into misery and resentment and frustration. I am not making a narrow, technical or merely linguistic approach to this problem. But I am appealing to this House. You may have a giant's strength; you may be a sovereign Parliament. I talked to leading Congressmen in Ahmedabad; I talked to leading representatives of the Congress Press, to the editors of nationalist papers; I talked to industrialists, capitalists and so on. Every one of them there is deeply resenting this attitude that Parliament which has got a giant's strength should have behaved like a giant. You have got a gaint's strength; if you like, you can deprive Bengal of everything. Will that be fair; will that be just and proper? What are you saying? You are saying that this Report is dishonest. What is this Report? The S. R. C. Report says that it is a predominantly Bengali-speaking area. What is wrong there?

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary** (Saran South). It was based on wrong facts.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am definitely saying that it is not wrong. They have said, 'Even according to 1951 census, the Bengali-speaking majority in the rural area of Purulia will be about 55 per cent (as against 28 per cent. of the Hindi-speaking people).' Now, kindly remember the words, 'even according to the 1951 census.' Why are they saying this? What is

the good of trotting forward for the consumption of Members of Parliament certain distorted figures in 1956? The 1951 census was challenged as unfair, cooked up, manipulated, unreliable, not only by West Bengal but by Bihar also. You will see the definite verdict of the S. R. C. It is not fair to say that Dr. Kunzru has misbehaved. It is a recorded fact. What is that fact? The fact is found in paragraph 644.

> "The mother-tongue data of the 1951 Census have been challenged by both Bengal and Bihar."

Therefore, what is the good of saying 'according to 1951 Census'? My friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I am told—I was not here yesterday —was misled by this summary. It has been given in one of the dissenting minutes, on page xxxvi, that in Jhalda Hindi-speaking population is 79·2 per cent and Bengali-speaking population 13·1 per cent. It is entirely wrong. For Heaven's sake, I appeal to the Parliament to understand that these figures have been manipulated or reassorted out of the figures which stand condemned—not by Dr. B. C. Roy, not by the West Bengal Congress Committee, not by the Hindu Maha Sabha, not by the Communist but by everybody, by the Bihar Government, by the Bengal Government, by the Bihar Congress and by the Bengal Congress. What is the good of wasting the time of Parliament and saying that according to 1951 Census—by some re-assortment of the data made in 1956—that 79·2 per cent of Jhalda is Hindi-speaking and only 13·1 per cent. Bengali-speaking? Proceed on to the 1931 Census where there has been no challenge, no question of political manoeuvring, and no question of States reorganisation. According to the 1931 Census—I have got the figures here—in the Purulia Sub-Division, Bengali-speaking population was 10,46,653 and the Hindi-speaking population was 62,269. Therefore, the Bengali-speaking population was 81.15 per cent while the Hindi-speaking population in Purulia Sub-Division was 4·83 per cent. What is wrong when Pandit Kunzru and Dr. Panikar said "Leave aside those disputed figures, leave aside the figures which have been challenged both by Bihar and Bengal, both by the Congress Committees of Bihar and of Bengal, both by Dr. Roy's Government and by Dr. Sinha's Government, go by earlier figures, which are 81·15 per cent and 4·83 per cent in 1931"? You may remember that last time when I had the privilege of addressing this House, I pointed out to you that there have been sensational and almost miraculous figures given in 1951 Census due to some manipulation and that we have been the victims of such manipulation in Bengal under Mr. Suhrawardy's government. You know what happens when power politics gets into census enumeration. In that sub-division, Purulia, in the intercensus period, the Hindi-speaking population has gone up by 707·99 per cent. The West Bengal Congress Committee and other bodies that appeared before the States Reorganisation Commission pointed out that it was something like a miracle. It is a biological impossibility. It cannot go up to 707 per cent. in the intercensus period. Therefore, they rejected it, I mean the Commission rejected it and stated that even according to the 1951 Census, it has a dominant Bengali-speaking population. They have recently published a book entitled Census of India, 1951, Language Handbook—that has just come in—on the Manbhum Sadar (Purulia), Manbhum District. These figures which are now put forward—I will not say misleading—are creating some kind of confusion. Kindly see the Introductory Note of this Language Handbook. It says:

> "After the 1951 Census Sorting Operations, the Census slips of the districts of the Chotanagpur Division were kept in boxes and gunny bags and stored district-wise in a building at Hazaribagh. The Census slips of the

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

remaining districts which fall under the Bhagalpur Division were stored in one of the empty barracks of the Bhagalpur Camp Jail. The transference of Census slips from other buildings to the place of storage by unskilled hands has resulted in the mixing up of the slips of different tracts in many cases..... Some slips had also been eaten up or destroyed by white ants and other insects. These difficulties were sought to be overcome by reference to the National Registers of Citizens which were prepared by the enumerators simultaneously....."

Therefore, they admit that between 1951 and 1955, when this re-sorting was done, many slips were lost and some kinds of National Registers of Citizens—I do not know what they are—were referred to. But even there, the Superintendent of the Census Operations has stated that "There are also a few cases in which a majority of the slips were missing and the N.R.C. (National Registers of Citizens) was also not available". It is an amazing document and I am making this challenge with all seriousness and with all solemnity that it is a thing which is cooked up, which cannot be relied upon and which should not be accepted by this Parliament. Parliament, will be stultifying itself if it bases its judgment on this document *(Interruptions)*. I am not yielding. Take for instance page 21 of this Book. There is a place called Raisa and the figure shown against it is 152, that is, all the people are Mundaris. Here is a Member of Parliament Sri Chaitan Majhi, who comes from this village and he was himself an enumerator and he says it is absolutely wrong. He is a purely Bengali-speaking man, but in this 152.....

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha** (Patna East): He speaks Hindi also. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** You will have your turn to speak . In this page 152, it says all of them are Mundaris. The hon. Member says it is entirely wrong. He never recorded them as such. I do not know how this re-sorting has been done. Would you kindly allow me one more minute?

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably the hon. Member concerned knows both the languages.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am telling you that he was himself the enumerator. He recorded these people as Bengali-speaking; that was the original enumeration. According to him the original Census figures were that these people were Bengali-speaking. Now there is some kind of re-sorting, and by that re-sorting it is put down "539. Raisa.... 152 (other languages)", as if that is the true picture.

I am showing you another village at page 41, Jitan, from which my hon. friend, Shri Bhajahari Mahata, M. P. comes— he comes from Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum. The total population is 401, of which 305 are Hindi-speaking, zero Bengali-speaking, 88 Santali-speaking and so on. He is himself a Bengali and he says that this is an absurd thing. It is not a Hindi-speaking area, it is purely a Bengali-speaking area.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Purnea *cum* Santal Purganas): The hon. Member speaks Kurnali also.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** What he has said in his minute of dissent is that it is entirely wrong to say that all these 305 are Hindi-speaking people and that there is not one single Bengali-speaking man there. It is a predominantly Bengali-speaking village. It is entirely wrong to say that there is not one single Bengali-speaking man over there. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga Central): Under whose inspiration this re-sorting has been done? Is it from the Government of Bihar or the Central Government?

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am not going into the motives, but I am only stating facts. I am pointing out that even the Introductory Note says.....

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** Why should Shri Chatterjee quarrel with this? Will he have a plebiscite for that area? *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I do not think plebiscite is going to be held here; I am not taking a plebiscite here in this House. Hon. Members will kindly have patience. I have allowed opportunity for Shri M. P. Mishra to speak, and he spoke so vehemently. Another hon. Member is referring to published documents. Hon. Members may agree or may not, but he must be allowed to go on. This is not the way in which hon. Members should shut out any discussion on this matter. I will call other hon. Members on the other side also. As a matter of fact, I started with them. I said that those whose property is being taken away, according to them, must be given the first opportunity to speak, and I allowed them to speak. The others must justify their stand.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** What I would very respectfully point out, Sir, is that the table at page xxxvi of the Minutes of Dissent of a Bihar member is calculated to mislead the people; it says—

> "The following table shows the linguistic composition of the 16 police stations of the Sadar Sub-Division of Manbhum which are proposed to be transferred to West Bengal, as has been found after the report of the S.R.C. from the village-wise re-sorting of census slips of the census of 1951."

The very Introductory Note says that the re-sorting could not be accurate and could not be complete because it says that some slips have been eaten up or destroyed by white ants and other insects.....

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra** (Saran *cum* Champaran) *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the hon. Member go on. I will call you later on.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** It says that these difficulties were sought to be overcome by reference to the National Registers of Citizens which were prepared by the enumerators simultaneously. Here is a Member of Parliament, Shri Chaitan Majhi, who is himself a representative of the citizens of his own village, and he says that in those cases he had himself prepared the figures and no such thing as mentioned here was recorded by him. How are you to check up and verify this? As a matter of fact, if you look at the startling thing here, Jhalda, which is at page 3, you will find that according to the 1951 sorting, the Hindi-speaking population is 29 per cent, Bengali-speaking population 60·8 per cent, and the present resorting in 1956 says 77·6 per cent Hindi and 13·8 per cent Bengali. By re-sorting it becomes the reverse. It is a peculiar re-sorting. There must be some wishful thinking!

Stick to 1931. I have given you the figures. And if you like, I can give you the figures which are set out in the West Bengal Congress Committee's memorandum, showing all the Bengali-speaking strength from 1891 to 1951. It shows that right through it was a predominantly Bengali-speaking area. And I told you that in the Census of 1931 where there is the latest record, where there were no power or pressure politics, it was clearly eighty-one odd per cent. Bengali-speaking area.

Therefore, reject this 1955 figures. If you reject this, and if you have got the other data, I will submit that this is a perfectly honest verdict of the S.R.C. Really, they have done us an injustice by a little confusion over Chas. They thought it was on one side of Damodar. But it is really on the other side, this Chas thana. They thought like that because of the contiguity to Dhanbad. Possibly they were misled by old maps and so on.

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

If there was any principle, the whole of Purulia sub-division ought to come to us, if not the whole of the district of Manbhum. What is the good of pointing to these artificial figures prepared five years after the so-called Census and then saying "condemn this report"?

My friends are laughing as to this catchment area and all that. I do not think there is any question of laughter in this. What has the Commission said? The Commission has said that already the West Bengal Government has undertaken important schemes of both flood control and also irrigation projects and therefore Kasai river is very vital for Bengal. Also, after hearing the Bihar Government, it has said that it is not so very important for Bihar. And it passes through Jhalda. If you take away Jhalda, you really hit the development of that project, and that is what they are pointing out. They have pointed out that thing very carefully—I am referring to paragraph 661 of the S.R.C. Report—that "The transfer of Purulia can be justified on the ground that it will facilitate the implementation of a flood control-*cum*-irrigation project which has recently been taken up in West Bengal. The Kangsabati (Kasai) river, which rises in Purulia"— it really springs at the Jhalda end—"is of no real importance from the point of view of Bihar, but West Bengal has already utilised it to some extent in its lower reaches, and now proposes to build a dam on this river near the Bihar border." Therefore, both on linguistic and administrative grounds, and also for the implementation of this important project, it is so vital for the lives of millions of people in Midnapore.

I am appealing to my friends: don't create any passion and don't snatch away the little territory which has been given to us in the Report. It is far far below the basic minimum demand of all parties and all sections. There is no question of party politics or anything of that kind in this demand. Don't drive the people again to frustration and to say "Parliament has again done us this great injustice".

We demand redress of the long suffered injustice done by the Britishers. Do not let people say that when they are in power, when the Congress Party is in power, they did not redeem their pledge, they did not redeem their moral pledge which they had given when they were in the opposition and when they condemn the British.

What is the good of referring to this man or that man? You know that the greatest authority is Greirson who is neither a Communist, nor any oppositionist, nor a Congressman. He has said.....

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** What about the others?

**Shri Syammandan Sahaya** (Muzaffarpur Central): Nor even a communalist.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** My friend the Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, likes the I.C.S. man from Manbhum. This is what Mr. Coupland, I.C.S., who was Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum has said, and it appeared in the Manbhum District Gazetteer:

> "The prevailing language of the district is the western dialect of Bengali known as the Rarhi Boli, which is used by 72 per cent. of the inhabitants."

I hope the Vice-Chancellor will listen to this. Will you then say: he is wrong? And Greirson is the greatest authority. He has also categorically said that this is a Bengali-speaking area.

Therefore, don't think that we are simply creating difficulties for insulting or hurting anybody. We were insulted and hurt, not by you or

by your leaders, but by the Britishers and the bureaucrats. You came to our rescue, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved that resolution. And on 4th January 1912 your leaders specified the areas.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I challenge that statement.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** What is the good of saying "I challenge"? Let my friends challenge from the housetops. It does not matter. Here it is in print, and it appeared in "*The Bengalee*" of the late Surendra Nath Banerjee. It was signed by five distinguished Bihar leaders, and they had actually said which are the portions which have been unlawfully, improperly and inequitably taken away from Bengal and given to Bihar. They definitely said that the whole of Manbhum should go to Bengal, that Dhalbhum sub-division.....

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** On a point of information. I would like to know whether Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said this.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am not saying that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said this. My friends have not got the patience to hear me.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** We have had patience for years.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am asking them to listen to me. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution in the Indian National Congress when partition was being annulled, that injustice is being done and all Bengali-speaking areas should go to Bengal.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Agreed.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** On 4th January 1912, five distinguished Bihar leaders, including Lala Parameshwar Lal who seconded the resolution moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, specified the particular areas which should be allocated to Bengal and which should not be given to Bihar or kept with Bihar. And the whole thing has been quoted in Mr. Moitra's Minute of Dissent. If you kindly look at it.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Member say that those Biharis were liberal and these Biharis are not?

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha** (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi): We agree provided any part of Manbhum is Bengali-speaking.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** What I am saying is there is the plighted word of Bihar, and I am appealing to the descendants of those worthy leaders, of Bihar to redeem their ancestors pledge. I am glad that Mr. Jaipal Singh is here. They distinctly said:

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West —Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am listening to you.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** "As for Chota Nagpur, the whole district of Manbhum and the Dhalbhum pargana of Singhbhum district are Bengali-speaking and they should go to Bengal, the rest of the division, which is Hindi-speaking remaining in Bihar."

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** He is just quoting what Mr. Moitra has said about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not able to control the hon. young Member. If he wants to speak and he has got some documents or some other portions of the same document with which he can refute it, I will certainly give him an opportunity. Let him bear his soul in patience.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Let the document be put if that is true. It is not there. It is not in the document, what he is quoting.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. I will call him after Mr. Chatterjee resumes his seat. Let him say it is not correct.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am sorry, it has gone home! That is why he is so hesitant.....

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** You should be happy that it has gone home.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** As for Chota Nagpur....

**Mr. Speaker:** I want the House to inform me how much time we shall spend on these clauses 3 and 4 and the amendments thereto. Today we started at about 12 o'clock (*An Hon. Member*: A few minutes after twelve). We have spent about half an hour yesterday. Therefore, long before 3-30 we must be able to finish this matter and go to the other matters.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May I suggest...

**Mr. Speaker:** One hour will remain for the next day, for Third Reading. We must conclude all the amendments today, and the clauses.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** Cannot we finish the whole thing today? It has been discussed and argued, I think, and all points of view have been thrashed out. Perhaps hon. Members would like to finish it today and start with the new subject when we meet again on Monday, whichever be the subject.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Why grudge even a few hours?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I do not grudge. If hours can satisfy, I have no objection. But I thought hours do not give anything.

1 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** General discussion is not very different from the discussion on the clauses. As the hon. Minister said, we can finish this today. I will allow him about 15 or 20 minutes for his reply. Only clauses 3 and 4 matter; the other clauses are ancillary and auxiliary. Now it is 1 o'clock we can finish clauses 3 and 4 by 2 o'clock.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The matter has been argued all along. The House has heard the case of Bengal sufficiently.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** It has not.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will finish these two clauses not later than 2-30 P.M. Hon. Members will be brief.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** For the information of this hon. House, I should like to point out that the copy of this newspaper "Bengalee" in which the five Bihari leaders' statement was issued is still available in the National Libra y. The National Library is in Calcutta and I shall invite any Member who is sceptical that we are giving out a story to come there and see it with their own eyes. I will read from the minute of dissent of Mr. Moitra the extract from the Bihar leaders' statement:

> "In accordance with the resolution of the last congress, (the 1911 Congress), the sound principle would be, as enunciated there, that all the Bengali-speaking tracts should be brought under the Government of Bengal and all the Hindi-speaking tracts under the Lieut. Governor of Bihar. According to this arrangement, the portions of Purnea and Maldah to the east of the river Mahananda—which is the ethnic and linguistic boundary between Bengal and Bihar—should go to Bengal and others to Bihar."

That is Sir, what we are asking. Do not treat us like an Oliver Twist; do not treat Bengal like a charity boy. Do not say that the claim is fantastic, non-sensical and not founded upon any reason. Great statesman which Bihar had produced have categorically said that Mahananda is the boundary between Bihar and Bengal. We have been given not even that; we are given short of that. But you are chaffing at that. It is not worthy of my Bihari friends to ridicule Bengal over that.

With regard to this Corridor question, I beg of you to remember that it is an entirely perverse misrepresentation to call it a 'corridor'. Who has demanded a 'corridor?' Are Bengalis so senseless or so unpatriotic, not

knowing even the A, B, C of the Constitution of India that we demand a corridor? Nothing of the kind; we do not demand a corridor. Dr. B. C. Roy's Government, the West Bengal Congress and all the political parties have said that in order to have real integration of the State, there must be physical contiguity established and not because we wanted a corridor.

Kindly look at the map. The whole position is because Pakistan is there.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** Concede the same to Pakistan.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I will read Rajaji's speech. Kindly remember Rajaji's words, words of one of the greatest statesmen India has produced in modern times:

> "Here is a province which is divided into two unconnected parts. Here is a southern part of West Bengal Province, and here is Darjeeling in the north and in between there is no connection. and let us have some connection. That was the proposition. It is not a corridor problem as was eloquently and graphically put, bringing before us all the pictures of the corridor problems of Germany and of Poland. It is a totally different thing. They want an administrative improvement in the matter of communications. It is really a question of communications and of bringing about a state of things whereby our general defence position and administrative position may be improved. This is the real and legitimate aspect in which we should understand this resolution. And from that point of view, I must on behalf of Government be ready to tell the House that the Government will have to consider this and must consider it very seriously and do all that is in their power. Let there be no mistake. It is not a Bengal problem. Nor it is a Darjeeling problem. It is an Indian prblem."

1-05 P.M.

[PANDIT THAKURDAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

So, it is not a corridor problem, but an Indian problem. It is a problem of India's defence and security. If you look at the map, you will find that after you go up to the Bengal limit, there is a gap of about 170 miles. So, it is not a corridor that we want. Our goods—jute and textile goods etc. are being smuggled into Pakistan. Unless and until the Bengal police and the Bengal authorities can cordon that border successfully, infiltration will be going on there. So, in order to prevent this daily and hourly smuggling into Pakistan of our goods, there must be this integration, integration not for a corridor, but for India's security. It is an amazing argument that I, as a Bengali, cannot go through Bihar for the purpose of going to another part of India. Unless you give some territory for the purpose of physical integration, geographical contiguity and administrative convenience, how can we prevent infiltration? That is our demand. There were some charges and counter-charges, but the S. R. Commission itself has said that this is absolutely vital for India's security and for strengthening the hands of the West Bengal Government to prevent this smuggling of goods into Pakistan. Therefore we demanded this. Kindly remember Rajaji's words. I am making a last appeal: Do not say, "because you have got a corridor in the north, we must have a corridor in the south." I ask, for what purpose do you want a corridor in the south? In one minute of dissent, it has been said that they do not want the transport of vital coal from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur to be disrupted. Is coal taken in bullock carts or on the heads of men? Millions and millions of tons of coal are required for the blast furnaces of the Tatas. You have Chandel and other ways: and, coal is carried by wagons and trains. You have the biggest coal fields one in Jharia, another in Bokaro and a third in Karanpura. From

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Bokaro-Karanpura they can get at least 2 million tons of coal. The world's biggest coal fields are in Karanpura. So, you have the biggest coal fields and you can carry coal by train without touching one inch of Bengali land. What is the difficulty that you are envisaging, I cannot understand. You are demanding integration, as though to check some smuggling there. Is there any Pakistan or smuggling there? For Heaven's sake, I ask my hon. friends from Bihar to appreciate that the two positions are not in *pari materia* the two positions are entirely different and there is no difficulty at all. Has anybody experienced any difficulty in getting coal even from the coal fields in Bengal, even from Asansol or even from the Calcutta side? What is the difficulty? There are coal fields in Central India from where you can get coal. I will read out what has been stated in page (xii) in the minute of dissent of a Bihar M.P.

"What holds good for Bengal should hold good for Bihar". But, we do not ask for any corridor; there is no question of repeating this oft-quoted maxim. Is there any smuggling or infiltration into Pakistan there? Is there any defence problem there? Is there any security problem there? Then, it is said:

> "The transference of Manbhum Sadar will create similar problems for Bihar. The road and rail link between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, Muri and Ranchi (the vital artery of communications between the industrial areas of Bihar) will be disrupted."

How will the rail link be disrupted? It is under the Railway Minister. Supposing that little chunk of territory goes to Bengal, how will the railway link be affected?

> "For quick delivery, the transport of vital raw materials and fuel between the mines and the consuming factories in Bihar will have to pass through Bengal."

They have all along been passing through that area and there will be no difficulty in future also. As I have said, they have the largest coal fields of Jharia, Bokaro, Ramgarh and Karanpura and there is absolutely no difficulty in the transport of coal.

I ask this House to remember what has been said by Rajaji and accept that. And really if there is any question of justice we ought to have been given the whole of Manbhum. This adjusting and re-adjusting of census figures has created some kind of confusion. I do not know why the Chief Minister of Bengal has become so generous. Perhaps there was some pressure from New Delhi. I do not know why he behaved like this on this occasion. Perhaps there was some pressure from somewhere—pressure of big capital or some big men sitting here. That is why he surrendered.

But don't threaten us after you have taken away Kishenganj. The feeling in Bengal is, I may tell you in all earnestness, as if an atom bomb has fallen and if you again take away part of Purulia there will be another atom bomb thrown at us and it will be like Hiroshima and Nagsaki and so I appeal to you not to plunge us in that misery without justification, in that frustration which will not be good for anybody.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me make an announcement. The following further amendments to the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill have been indicated by Members to be moved, subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

**Clause 3**—Nos. 61, 31 and 32.

**Clause 3A**—No. 34.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I beg to move:

Page 2, line 26—

*after* "sub-section (2)" *insert*:

> "by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government".

**Shri B. Mahata** (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum): I beg to move:

(i) Pages 2 and 3—

*omit* lines 35 to 40 and 1 to 5 respectively.

(ii) Page 3, line 9—

*for* "Purulia" *substitute* "Manbhum"

(iii) Page 3—

*after* line 14, *insert*:

"3A. The demarcation of boundaries as mentioned in sub-section (5) of the Section 3 shall be made in the following manner:—

(a) A thorough re-examination shall be made of the linguistic position of such territories as are specified in the sub-section (5) of the Section 3 and of all other pertinent questions relating to them, and for this purpose a suitable body of twelve persons shall be set up by the Government of India, with personnel, official and non-official in equal proportions from amongst men renowned for their integrity and capacity, which shall undertake the work of such re-examination and which shall, for this purpose, study carefully all the material including facts and figures concerned that were submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission, and would demarcate the linguistic boundaries of Bihar and West Bengal with regard to the territories specified in sub-section (5) of section 3;

(b) The Government of India shall set up one or more fact-finding committee or committees with impartial and able men, official and non-official in equal proportions, which shall help the said body in their re-examination work contemplated in clause (a), by assisting them in ascertaining the linguistic position of these territories, going personally to such parts of these territories as would require their personal visits; and these fact-finding committees shall, thereby, examine all the contentions and controversies about and find out the truth in regard to, the linguistic position of various sections therein, the position of subsidiary languages of the bilingual people, the position and nature of the local dialects thereof, including that of tribal people therein, taking such help from renowned linguists of the country as would be required for ascertaining the truth.

(c) Such transfer of any portion of these territories shall not come into conflict with any practical administrative convenience in those territories and with the security of India as a whole, the question of which will ultimately be decided by the Government of India, after ascertaining the views of the body to be set up under the clause (a).

(d) Prior to the visits contemplated above the fact-finding committee or committees shall invite all those who submitted memoranda to the States Reorganisation Commission to join, watch and help the work of fact-finding as referred to in a clause (b).

(e) In the demarcation of the linguistic boundaries as would be made by the aforesaid body as mentioned in the caluse (a), clear simple majority of the persons speaking any of the languages specified in the Eigth Schedule of the Constitution would be the criterion and in regard to the persons speaking of any dialect, it will be considered as to what language it is akin to and in what language their educational, cultural and social life are being conducted or should be conducted for their speedy progress and their convenience.

(f) The Government of India shall make suitable provisions for

[Shri B. Mahata]

the expenses that would be incurred by the aforesaid body as well as by the fact-finding Committees mentioned in the clauses (a) and (b) for conducting their work as specified in the above mentioned clauses of this section; and shall also make arrangements for providing such official staff as would be required by that body and the fact-finding Committees;

(g) The Government of India shall clearly state the reasons justifying their such of their decisions, as would be made in accordance with the above-mentioned clauses of this section, with regard to any of the territories specified in sub-section (5) of the section 3 and as would not comply with the provisions made in the sub-section (5) of the Section 3 and clauses under Section 3A.

(h) That the Government of India shall take necessary measures to examine all charges, along with reasons and facts therefor, made in the memoranda submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission and to the Government of India by the people of Bihar and West Bengal, that their demands and cases have not been dealt with by the Commission impartially, properly and on sound principles as well as on the very principles that the Commission themselves laid down; and after the examination of all these charges, through proper enquiries, made in accordance with proper procedure, the Government of India shall give their clear verdict over these matters within six months from the appointed day."

**Mr. Chairman**: These amendments are before the House.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya**: Sir, at one time when I was a zamindar and had occasion to know about lawyers and litigation I heard a story. The story was that an eminent lawyer was addressing the High Court and in support of his case he has stated that "what better justice could be administered when the jurors in this case are two eminent educationists? No more impartial, no more learned and no more capable jurors would be available and, therefore, the High Court should not interfere with the judgment at all in consultation and in concurrence with the jurors' view". The very following day the lawyer had to appear again. Unfortunately or fortunately for him, in the other case also there were these educationists, who were the jurors. But in that case he had to appeal to the High Court against the decision of the jurors and he said: "Sir, our educationists are very good as a whole. But what do they know of litigation, about criminal cases, about Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code? Their opinions on such matters are not worth the paper on which it is written." The judge asked: "Well, yesterday you said that they are the best and able jurors. What has happened in the 24 hours to make you change your opinion now? He said: "Sir, I do not represent the educationists in this court; I represent my client." I need not go further.

Now, listening to the very able argument of my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee, this morning, I had some kind of feeling like that which reminded me of the story of the lawyer. In the first place he has made out a case that if you don't hand over this portion of Purnea to Bengal, the smuggling will go on, defence problems will be affected and infiltration will continue. Of course, these are not home matters; they are international matters with Pakistan on one side and Hindustan on the other. So, there is some justification for Bengal to claim this portion. But why on earth do you claim a similar thing in Purulia and Southern Manbhum? I thought he said it is a simple matter; he would appreciate it than we do in Bihar. If the Purulia area is

claimed because of the international situation, defence, smuggling and infiltration, in the Manbhum area he gives a bit of his advice—and rightly so, because he is an able lawyer and ex-judge of a High Court and we will hear him with all regard—that although this area falls in Bihar, "We must have the catchment area for the river". Then he says: why are you talking about the corridor? Who has asked for the corridor? We do not want any corridor. But when this question comes, he says: After all, it will be the Indian Union and this land will be in Bengal. May I humbly enquire from him, respectfully enquire from him: why is he afraid if this portion remains in Bihar? What will happen to this catchment area? Will the Bihar Government put up a heavy bund, get a portion of the Himalayas and settle it there so that nothing can be done in the catchment area? I was just meeting the argument. He has not made out any special case so far as Manbhum is concerned and so far as other areas of Manbhum district is concerned.

Individually, not as belonging to Bihar, but as a Member of this House, I have always felt sad at the manner in which the debate on this question has gone on. Therefore, now I do not like to refer to that at all. I look at the whole problem from one angle. Get what is your need, but please don't argue; at one time I asked for 15,000 sq. miles; I brought it down to 11,000 sq. miles. Then I brought it down to 8,000 sq. miles. Even that did not stay and the S.R.C. gave us 3,8000 sq. miles. Now willy-nilly pressure, capitalism, communism and all that sort of thing has reduced it to 3,200 sq. miles and, therefore, nothing more should be reduced. That, I submit, will not be an argument worthy of the situation nor even worthy of the great State of Bengal. There is no doubt in my mind that the lead which Bengal has given to this country is a monumental one to be recorded in the history with golden letters; no one can deny that. We who live in that part of India have always considered Calcutta as our Mecca. Therefore, I submit that this matter should be looked at from the point of need. It is not a question of taking a part of a State and giving it to another. Nothing of the kind. It is the simple question of : what is most convenient, what is most desirable and waht is the immediate need of a particular area?

Now, my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee assailed the figures of census and has referred to previous census reports of 1931 and 1884 and things like that. This problem could be, in my opinion, easily conceived and even more easily settled. The difference in number arises not from the counting of heads of those who are Bengalis or Biharis but the difficulty really is that in this part of the State, the people inhabiting that area generally speak Kurmali language. I have no doubt that my hon. friend Mr. Brajahari Mahata will admit that the language which he speaks in his household or the other people speak in the village is Kurmali. There has been difference of opinion as to whether Kurmali is allied to Hindi or it is allied to Bengali. Several views have been expressed and my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee has quoted Dr. Grearson. But Dr. Grearson himself later—I shall place that record before you on the Table of the House and Mr. Chatterjee could verify it—, after making that statement, has stated that on closer verification of the matter he thought that Kurmali was more skin to Hindi than to Bengali.

Those things apart, the real question is that in that area the Kurmali-speaking people are in a prepondering majority. We do not dispute whether it is Hindi or Bengali and it could not be said with any certainty that it is Bengali and not Hindi or that it is Hindi and not Bengali. We, on this side, claim that it is Hindi. Shri Brajahari Mahata himself will admit that in his family, while he

[Shri Syamnandan Sahayan]

talks with his brother, daughter, son or wife, he normally talks in Kurmali language. In fact, it does not need any great argument. If Kurmali language is spoken here and someone speaks Hindi and somebody else speaks Bengali. . . . .

**Shri K. K. Basu:** You do not know . . . . (*Interruption*).

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Mr. Basu, you are a very clever man. You have all your property in Bihar. Because, you live in Bengal, therefore you talk like that.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. No mutual talk like that is permitted. It will spoil the atmosphere of the debate.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** That is the thing which makes the difference. It is the larger population of Kurmali-speaking people there which alters this record. Apparently, when the records are produced, everyone feels, how could this Bengali-speaking population be reduced from so much to so much? It is not a question of being reduced. It is a question of how the Kurmali language has been considered by the census report.

The other point which my friend Shri Chatterjee took was with regard to the resolution passed at the Congress and also with regard to the statements issued by our leaders from Bihar—respected leaders; even now their names are a matter of pride and great significance to my State. But let us see what they actually said.

It is said here:

> "Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who moved this resolution no doubt mentioned that he had been assured by his Bengali friends that Manbhum was a Bengali-speaking area, but he qualified his statement by adding:"

Sir, I am quoting the language which he himself uttered.

> "I should be very slow in giving my personal opinion in any matter relating to the readjustment of a Province with the geography of which I was not perfectly and personally familiar."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was thus not speaking from his personal knowledge. His Bengali friends had given him the impression that Manbhum really constituted a Bengali-speaking majority. Similarly, Dr. Sinha, after that statement which was published—of course, that was published in Bengali which I have not seen, but I agree that Shri Chatterjee is satisfied that it is a genuine document and I will not dispute the *bona fide* of that—a little time ago—I do not know which year he mentioned—himself under his signature submitted a memorandum to the President of the Constituent Assembly, and later on to the Government of India, in which he very clearly, very specifically, without equivocation stated normally what the position with regard to Manbhum, Talbhum and Santhal Parganas is. I have got a copy of that with me, which I shall lay* before the House so that it may not be construed as a document which was wanting in genuineness.

It will thus be seen why at one time a statement might have been made. As I said, if Shri Chatterjee is satisfied, then certainly I will not dispute it. Being a colleague of mine and knowing him as I do, I am sure he will not say a thing about which he himself was not satisfied. After all, on many occasions, as I said in a speech previously here, Dr. Roy, Sir Nalini Ranjan Sirkar and various other persons made statements and later on, after reviewing the situation, they altered the position with regard to linguistic matter. Both Dr. Roy and Sir Nalini Ranjan Sirkar have made unequivocal statements that to demand the creation of a province on

*On examination the document was not found admisible by the Speaker and it was returned to the Member.

linguistic grounds is not a nationalistic proposition; it is against nationalism. I have got that record also which I can place before the House. These are different aspects which are moved in a different way.

As I said in the beginning, when I started making my submission, the first thing to consider is as to what is your need and not what you demanded or what you have got. If it is found that the need of Bihar is also in this area, I have no doubt that my Bengali friends would look at it in that perspective and not merely in the perspective that they had a fruit which was so big and now it has been cut down to a very small size. That is not, in my opinion, the correct way of appreciating the difficult situation in which both Bihar and Bengal are placed.

In this connection, Sir, I have nothing more to add. But I have two amendments in my name. I do not know what procedure you follow. If this is the only occasion for me to speak, then I should like to say a word or two about my amendments also. If I will get another opportunity to place my views with regard to my amendments, then I will not speak on them now.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the amendments relate to clause 3, then this is the proper occasion for him to refer to his amendments.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** My amendment No. 45 to clause 3 reads:

Page 2—

*for* lines 30 to 32, *substitute*:

"(b) Sadar sub-division of Manbhum district, excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana, Patamda police station of Barabhum thana, Jhalda thana, Baghmundi thana, Arsa police station of Purulia thana, and those portions of Purulia mofassil and Balrampur police stations in Purulia thana which lie to the West of Dhanbad-Jamshedpur highway."

Now, Sir, it should be appreciated that Dhanbad and Jamshedpur are the two important industrial belts useful not only for the State of Bengal, but, as a matter of fact, of vital importance to the whole country. If you see the map which I have before me, Sir—I am sure you will have gone through it before—you will find that Dhanbad is on the north, Jamshedpur on the south and the whole area in between is being transferred to Bengal. Sir, I need not try to take your time in impressing upon you, this House and the Government, particularly, that even from administrative point of view these are two very important industrial belts. Big industries are there. Whether it would be desirable from any consideration, particularly administrative, that there should be a kind of a piece of area under the administrative control of another State, is a matter which, in my opinion, deserves very careful consideration. If some arrangement, I submit, could be made with regard to this area, I personally feel that there will be a great satisfaction. I would submit to my friends from Bengal that if anything, even less than what the real demand is, could be made peacefully, with pleasure, under the policy of give and take on either side, it would be much better.

In this connection I may mention that although the moment any question of merger is raised by any Member in this House some friends from Bengal do not naturally like it—I have not had the benefit of studying astrology, but sometimes even from looking at the past and considering the future carefully one sometimes does make prophecies—I feel almost certain that, if not now, in a few years' time there will be a merger of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. About Assam I do not know.

I will give my reasons for it. It is not that I am indulging in, what you call, day-dream or reverie. We now find in this Indian Union, Uttar Pra-

desh, Madhya Pradesh, then a big maritime State, Gujerat, Maharashtra, Kutch, Bombay, Vidarbha, Saurashtra and so on. Whatever may be said, Bengal has led the country for a long time and I have no doubt it will . . . .

**Shri K. K. Basu:** She will still lead, not to darkness but to light.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Let us hope through you.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Red lights!

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** What I am saying is, Bengal, which has led the country rightly in the past, will not naturally be prepared to occupy a position which would not be with all these States. There may be difficulties. They may view things with apprehension. But I have no doubt that in time they will consider that a bigger State to the east will be a better proposition, a much better proposition for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, rather than lead an isolationist life which, in this world, even countries like America do not advocate.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Let us have a bet on it.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I am much too old to take it. But you can. You are a young man.

Now, Sir, as I said, there is no doubt that at one time they will feel it. It is not a question of somebody imposing it upon them. They will no doubt feel the difficulty of remaining in the position in which, in spite of these transfers of territories, these States will be placed in.

In this connection, as I said, it is the question of an area. Of course, the hon. Home Minister has already assured us that there will be a national highway and all that. But I will beg of him and the House to consider whether it would be desirable that two of these big industrial belts, important not only for the province but the whole nation, should have an area interspersed in between which will be under another administrative control.

My second amendment is, in my opinion comparatively simple. It is—

Page 3—

*after* line 5, *add*:

"Provided further that the demarcation referred to in sub-clause (2) being 200 yards to the West of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola, Kishanganj and Chopra with Silliguri in Darjeeling district and 200 yards to the south or south-east of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola and Karandighi with Raiganj in West Dinajpur district shall be so fixed as not to divide any existing village or town or bazar into two parts; and that the area of this 200 yards will be reduced to the extent required to avoid division of populated area."

I do not think I should really be required to take a good deal of your time in elaborating this matter. In the latter case the Bill as it has been reported on by the Joint Committee states that generally an area 200 yards to the west of the highway will be given to West Bengal. There is a special provision that so far as the Kishanganj municipality is concerned there will be a diversion. My only submission and my humble submission is that if we stick to this 200 yards all through, it may mean many villages being cut; even towns and bazaars being cut into two, and perhaps, it may be that if we stick rigidly to it one house may be cut into two. So, I would appeal that this consideration should weigh with all friends here, our friends from Bengal, other Members of Parliament, and particularly the Home Minister. I think this is an aspect which deserves very sympathetic consideration. Apart from the reasoning behind it, I have no doubt we have to respect the sentiments of people living there for such a long time, people who have got houses. . . .

**Shri Barman** (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The word "generally" is there.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I admit that is the idea underlying it. But I want to make a little more specific. I hope the hon. the Home Minister if he finds there is substance in what I am saying, will accept my amendment; or he can even deal with it in ways other than I have proposed in my amendment. But I have every reason to believe that Government will take a sympathetic view of things. Nobody gains anything by cutting up villages and houses. I want to bring this matter before the House with a view to making it quite clear that this contingency is likely to arise and it will be desirable even now to give an assurance to the people inhabiting those areas that there was no such thing in the mind of Parliament or of Government.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Will you omit the last part of your amendment "and that the area of this 200 yards will be reduced to the extent required to avoid division of populated area"? That is hardly fair.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I am willing to omit it. My amendment may be accepted deleting those words, if it meets with the wishes of the Government and will remove their difficulties. There is no desire on my part to be dogmatic. It is all with a view to giving satisfaction to the people there that so far as Government and Parliament are concerned they have no desire to create any division or disruption. That is all I have to say in this connection. With regard to my other amendments I shall move them when the occasion comes.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, up to this time I have not spoken a word on States reorganisation. Today I have been provoked to say something on it. Sir, my hon. friends from Bihar have put things in such a way that Bengal is the culprit before Parliament, that we are land-grabbers. If Bengal is at fault for land-grabbing may I not claim that Bihar also is at fault for not giving what is being settled by the lugnest authority? In fact, both are at fault. Either neither is at fault, or both are at fault.

Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Sahaya began with a story. Let me also begin with a story. Our illustrious poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote a poem दो बीघा ज़मीन । My hon. friends from Bihar all know it. What is that story? A man had two *bighas* of land and for turning it into an orchard a *zamindar* somehow managed to acquire it. The poor man was helpless. He went to other lands. After ten or twelve years when he had practically become a beggar he returned to his native village and wanted to see those two bighas of land. There was an orchard there and he found that the mango sapplings that he had planted had borne fruits. It was summer and the man found that they were ripe fruits. He went there to take rest and suddenly two ripe mangoes fell on the ground.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Or, in his mouth.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The man was picking them. The person who was on the watch arrested him and brought him before the *zamindar*. The *zamindar* rebuked him as a thief, to which the man replied:

तुमि महाराज साधू होले आज,
अमि आज चोर बटे ।

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Please translate

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** "Oh zamindar, now you are a *sadhu*. I from whom you snatched away the land am a thief and you are a *sadhu*."

Sir, the British Government wanted to separate Bihar from Bengal. My friends from Bihar have admitted that certain portions of Bengal were given to Bihar. That is an admitted fact. If Bengal now says that that portion should come back, is it grabbing? (*Interruption*) I have very often heard

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

it said that Bengal is a land grabber and that Bengal is parochial. Is this the way that Members of Parliament should deal with this question? We expected much. We did not speak from the Congress Benches to keep up the prestige of the House, to keep up the prestige of the Government. When the States Reorganisation Commission was set up, not one Member from Bihar protested against the constitution of the Commission. How can you settle? There should be some Commission; there should be some Judge. That Commission was set up by the Government. They did not protest against it.

What do we now see? They are in a body speaking against the Commission. They are in a body speaking against the decisions of the Commission. They are speaking against the decisions of the Joint Committee. What did they do in the Joint Committee? Did they vote against these clauses? I respectfully ask the hon. Home Minister whether the Members from Bihar have voted against these clauses. The clauses were accepted by mutual arrangement.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** All of them have submitted minutes of dissent.

**Shri S. C Samanta:** Once having accepted it, is it fair for the Congress members to dissent? Is it proper? Why did we come to an agreement? We should not have come to an agreement. We must have voted.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** There was no voting.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** What did we see in the Joint Committee in the last meeting? Of the 48 Members, six were all along conspicously absent. I am referring to the report of the Joint Committee. That day 34 were present. Fourteen were from Bihar. If they did not want these clauses to be there and thought that not an inch of land should be given to West Bengal, West Bengal would not have become poorer. They should have that courage. Why should they come to a compromise and then again come before Parliament and accuse that Bengalis are land grabbers?

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** The leadership stands in the way.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** No leadership stands in the way. This party cannot stand if the leaders are thwarted and dishonoured in this way. I must say there should be some limit. It is for this reason that I am provoked to say something.

West Bengal would not be disappointed if we do not get a single bigha of land from Bihar. West Bengal can go on. West Bengal will not be rich and Bihar will not be poor if something goes or something does not go. We are the inhabitants of India. We belong to different provinces for the sake of administrations. For the sake of administration we have divided ourselves. For the sake of administration, the Government appointed a Commission. We are said to be grabbing something. There may be grabbing everywhere. They may claim everything. Who is going to give? There should be some Judge. The Judge has given a verdict. My hon. friends say, you are grabbers of land, you are grabbing so much of land. Where does the question of so much land come in? For the sake of administration, for the sake of defence, for the sake of other things, a body which was appointed by us has settled the question. That should be accepted or not accepted. Why should Bengal be charged for the decision that has been given by the Commission? You speak against the Commission. The Commission has given such a decision. Why draw West Bengal here? It is the Commission which has given the decision that this much of land should go. You must speak against the Commission. What do we see here? The Bengalis, Communists and others are the targets: not the Commission, not the Cabinet, not the

Government. Where do we stand? It is for this reason that I am provoked to submit before this hon. House—I respect the Members—and before you, if they had heard from us or read all the points that are involved in these intricacies, they would not have spoken in the way they spoke yesterday. Are we land grabbers? Do we want this portion or that? The Government has brought forward the Bill. You go to the Government. The Government may ask the West Bengal Government or the Bengali Members to accede to this. So far as I know, we have acceded. We have acceded Chandil thana and Patamda police station before the Cabinet. We have acceded to the request of the Home Minister to abide by the decision of the Joint Committee. The hon. Lady Member Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has said that the Bengalis are not at all ready to come to any compromise. Where does the question of compromise arise?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** What did I say?

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** She wants that the Bengali Members should go to her and propose a compromise.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Never.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Nobody will go to her, or any other Member. It is for the Government to propose a compromise. Bengalis will consider and Bengal has accepted.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत एक बात माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूं कि विधान बाबू और श्री बाबू दोनों मुख्य मंत्री बंगाल के और बिहार के मर्जर के प्रपोजल पर राजी हो गये और हमारी अमृतसर कांग्रेस ने उस को आशीर्वाद दिया और उस मर्जर के प्रस्ताव का केबिनेट के सदस्यों ने भी समर्थन किया तब उससे आज वे पीछे क्यों हटते हैं . . . . ?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. This is not the occasion for making a speech. If the hon. Member wants to make a speech, he may perhaps get an opportunity. By way of interruption, it is not right to make a speech.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I will not take more of the time of the House. I will request all Members of Parliament to look into the matter and settle in broad day light. We cannot do whatever we like. Parliament is above all. Everything is before us. I request hon. Members to go into the matter, see the process and not to accuse Bengalis as land grabbers and parochial as has been said by some Members coming from Bihar.

At the end, being a Congress worker of long standing, I say these are disputes which can be settled in an environment of love. That has not been done. Why? Who is responsible for it? It is the right of every Member of this House to do that. Here the feeling of every one is so much estranged. How far are we going down? We are really the sons of India. We have to build India. We go on just like villagers living side by side quarrelling for two bighas of land, going to the Supreme Court and thereafter also quarrelling. That should not be done. This is my request. With these words, I request the House to accept the Bill as it is.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Jaipal Singh.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose.*

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We are not getting a chance.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am proceeding by the clock. By 2-30. . .

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We have given amendments. People who have not moved get the chance.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not understand how the complaint arises. I am calling those who have given amendments. They must be given time. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. If all the hon. Members who gave notice of amendments rise up, the Chair cannot be accused.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** My complaint is on this ground, that we are the first to move amendments, other persons who have not moved amendments are given chance, if you please look up the list.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. This will be quite wrong if Members who have not moved any amendment are not given any chance at any time. After all, the whole thing is before the House, and those Members who have given notice of amendments cannot necessarily be given time. This practice, the hon. Member knows has been prevalent in this House for a long time. It is very difficult to give a chance to all hon. Members who have moved amendments.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I have already made it very, very clear and quite specific that I cannot be a party to the decisions that have been taken by Government in regard to this particular Bill.

I have tabled three amendments. One seeks to draw the attention of Parliament to pursue the problem of a Poorva Pradesh, a strong frontier province. The question of the defence of the realm has been invoked right and left. I hope Shri Chatterjee will support this amendment and vote for it.

The second one, amendment 38, is what you might call a compromise whereby both get something, that is to say North Bengal will go back to Bihar and South Bengal, the Bengal table-land, the Chota Nagpur plateau, will go back to Bengal. That also is a problem this Parliament and the country might consider.

The third, amendment 39, is my protest against this most mischievous and dangerous idea that has been brought in, that of a corridor. Now the word "corridor" is being denounced on the floor of Parliament, but at the time the States Reorganisation Commission visited these areas, this was the popular word. Now we are being told that the idea of a corridor was never in the picture. Whether you call it a corridor or whatever you call it, as I stressed yesterday, be logical, be consistent in your arguments. I deeply regret that Government have failed to be either logical or consistent or to have, from the tribal point of view, human reason. I regret I cannot give my support to this. I would have gone quite a long way to assist Government out of this difficulty. My friends from Bengal must realise what part they have played in the area I come from. The hon. Member who just preceded me felt very disturbed because somebody called Bengalis landgrabbers. I would like to invite him to come round to my area.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** There Bihar also enjoys with you.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May be so.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Everybody enjoys.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I would invite my friend to come round with me to Chota Nagpur and see who has done the land-grabbing. See for yourself. If requires no argument. See with your own eyes. Convince yourself why six rebellions besides risings in the last decade of the last century and during the first decade of this century took place.

Let us not talk about that. Here is an appeal made by the ruling party today that for administrative reasons, that is the main thing, Bengal should have this or that territory. I humbly submit that even on that score I am not convinced that the Manbhum area should go to Bengal. It has failed to convince me. The moment they can convince me I will be their staunchest supporter, but they have been muddle-headed in their reasoning.

I am not disputing the nothern sector question, but when my friends

here argued about this contiguity, lines of communications, administrative requirements, as I pointed out yesterday I ask: what happens to our lines of communications from Jamtara to Danbhad? It is not a question whether we are all citizens of India. That is not the problem. If that were the case, they should not raise the problem themselves, but they are raising it. I suggest that Government should think again. I know by their commitments they are in such a mess that they do not know how to extricate themselves. It is very, very obvious.

My hon. friend asked a question: what did you do in the Joint Committee? May I just tell him what happened on the last day? This is something which I did not want to disclose on the floor of Parliament.

**Shri Barman:** On a point of order. Are the proceeding of the Joint Committee open in this House for discussion?

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** Why did you not raise the point while the friend by your side raised it?

**Mr. Chairman:** This point that it was not raised when Shri Samanta was speaking is irrelevant, but it is quite clear and it is the rule usually observed that proceedings of the Select Committee are not to be disclose in this House or any where else.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Anyway, it is very, very patent and I hope my hon. friends from Bengal have counted the number of dissenters. From that they can infer exactly what we feel about it. Let them draw their own conclusions, but the fact is this. We wanted to be reasonable. We wanted to come to the help of our friend. We have been to him again and again, even up to the very last minute. We are prepared to help him in his great difficulty. We have been even to see the Leader of the House so that the solution may be arrived at in a way where no bad feelings are created or intensified. That is the problem. I may say that, as far as I am concerned any attempt by any Government, blue or red or yellow, at any time at the disintegration of the tribal tract will be resisted. This is exactly what you are doing, and this is not the first time that you have done it. You did it at the time when you merged or integrated the Chota Nagpur States. What happened? The massacre of Raj Kharsawan. Satyagraha in Mayurbhunj. It happened all over the place. I say that I am willing to co-operate certainly, but I would like my friends from Bengal to realise that the people in Bihar, the people in the tribal area also have their feelings.

Lastly, I am sorry my friend Shri Chatterjee is not here.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am here.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** He was talking very much about the census figures. He says from 1951 go back to 1931. He forgets that in the 25 years there has been a shift in the population. Why does he not go back to 1901? Why does not go back to 1911? Because, obviously it will not suit him. As I said earlier on, let us drop this language basis, particularly when it comes to the tribal areas, because the Adivasis are multi-lingual. We have the example that he himself instanced. A Mundari or Santali or whatever you call him can be enumerated as anything. He is absolutely at the mercy of the enumerator. I was in 1941 in Calcutta when the census operations took place. I know exactly what happened to me. I was asked: "What language do you speak?" I had to tell him that I did speak Hindi, I spoke English, I spoke my own mother tongue, I spoke Bengali also. He put me down as a Bengali. So, I increased the Bengali-speaking population in Bengal by one in 1941. The same process has been in operation all over the place. If my friend Shri Chatterjee comes and lives with me in Ranchi. I will classify himself as a Hindi-speaking person. Let us

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

not invoke the wrong arguments. As the hon. Minister has said, here is an administrative requirement, a certain psychological development in the State of Bengal. Something has to be done. We in Bihar, I want to assure you, would certainly have liked to have assisted him, but not the way that Government have set about it.

2 P.M.

**Shrimati Sushama Sen** (Bhagalpur South): Coming from Bengal as I do, having been born and bred in Bengal, and then having stayed in Bihar for nearly forty years—— and all my work lies in that area—— I find it is indeed very painful for me to hear the charges which are levelled against Bihar or Bengal.

But, yesterday, when I heard the Home Minister saying that the Jalpaiguri area has to be linked up with Darjeeling in order that there may be security on the Indo-Pakistan border, I realised that apart from linguistic considerations, there were administrative difficulties also so far as Bihar was concerned, especially in regard to this area which links up Dhanbad with Ranchi, Dhanbad with Jamshedpur, and Ranchi with Jamshedpur.

So, all that we want is that the areas mentioned in amendment No. 11, which I support, namely the areas comprised in the police stations of Jaipur, Jhalda, Bagmundi, Balrampur and that part of Purulia police station lying to the west of the road between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur, should go to Bihar. I say that it is only fair that these areas should be given to Bihar. So. I support this amendment. I hope the Minister of Home Affairs will see that this link which is necessary, from Ranchi to Jamshedpur, and from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur, is given to Bihar.

I feel that this request should receive sympathetic consideration from the Home Minister, because we do not want the other portion which goes to West Bengal. On the other side, the whole of Purulia may go to West Bengal, and I do not think we should quarrel over this.

I think the best solution would have been the merger which was contemplated. If it comes about in the near future, I would be the first person to support it, and Bengal, Bihar and Orissa should form a Poorvapradesh. With these words, I support the amendment No. 11.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, Shri K. K. Basu. The hon. Member should be brief and try to conclude quickly.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** How many minutes can I have?

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Hember can take five to seven minutes.

At 2-20, I have called the Home Minister to reply to the discussion.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Bengal has been at the bar of criticism. So, it does require some time to reply to the criticisms.

**Mr. Chairman:** My difficulty is that the time cannot be extended. It is not a rubber ball. If Shri N. C. Chatterjee takes forty minutes, and Shri Syamnandan Sahaya takes about twenty minutes, then, the time is shortened. After all, the time cannot be extended by the Chair at its sweet will and pleasure.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** But about fifteen minutes of my speech were taken up by interruptions.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We are discussing now the most vital problem in respect of the Bill which seeks to readjust the boundaries of Bihar and Bengal.

Much has been said about the emotional expressions of Bengalis. Even the hon. Member who spoke previous to Shrimati Sushama Sen, the great leader who called himself the leader of the tribal people, Shri

Jaipal Singh, wanted us to go to Chota Nagpur and find out who the landgrabbers are.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Please do.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We have been there, and we have seen who the land-grabbers are. If my hon. friend wants that the land should really be given back to those to whom it is due, then, I say that we shall join my hon. friend. But he only says that the Bengalis are land-grabbers. It may be that some Bengalis, who have some tracts of land adjoining the Bengal territory, or some Bengali-speaking persons of this particular division, might have gone there and settled there.

But why does my hon. friend not raise his voice against the mine-owners who are neither Bengalis nor Biharis? Either they are Britishers, or they are persons belonging to the States other than Bihar and Bengal. So, I really shudder to understand the spirit in which this Bill is being discussed.

The Bengalis and Biharis have lived as friends for many generations. I myself have many friends among the Biharis, and I am really proud of it. But our approach in regard to this matter is purely a rational one, the main consideration being the linguistic one. I do not want to go over the history of this matter, because the Government of the day want to disown what had been their main guiding philosophy at the time of the struggle for the liberation of the country, namely that language is the most vital factor to be borne in mind in the matter of the reorganisation of provinces.

Now, let us consider what special benefits will be derived by the administration. We today are in a backward condition. We have to spend a huge sum of money for providing primary education. In spite of the definite article in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, we have not yet been able to introduce free primary education in most parts of the country Then problem assumes a worse form in a small State, and in States which are more or less deficit when such concession, have to be provided in different languages.

Now, these two States are more or less deficit. If they have to provide educational and other facilities, then they will have to spend huge sums of money. Further, if the demand of a substantial linguistic minority has to be complied with under article 347, we would require enormous sums of money. In fact, we want that in course of time, even in the High Courts, the regional language should be used as the court language. Even today, if you go to the Patna High Court or any other High Court, you will find that the regional language is not being used. If you go to the Calcutta High Court on the original side, you will find that the judges are Bengalis, the litigants are Bengalis, and the counsels are also Bengalis.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** The attorneys are also Bengalis.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** The witnesses also are Bengalis. Their evidence is given in Bengali. But it is translated into English, which is the court language, and which, in course of time, is to be replaced by the regional language. Why should there be this huge waste of money?

We feel that the administration throughout the State, right up to the highest level, should be carried on in the language of the region. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the problems of the linguistic minorities should be reduced to the minimum. We are not oblivious of the fact that there will still be certain industrial areas, and certain cosmopolitan areas where, there may be linguistic minorities, coming not only from the adjacent areas, but even

[Shri K. K. Basu]

from places far away in the country.

My hon. friend talked of Jamshedpur. May I ask him how many Biharis and how many Bengalis are in the ruling position there? Who are the mine-owners there? Who are the persons having the controlling voice even in the administration of the Tata company? Are they Bengalis or Biharis? It is the Parsis who are controlling the Tatas. It is the Parsis who are controlling the place. They have come and dominated over this area. There are also some persons from the south or the north who are there.

But the problem of the cosmopolitan areas will remain. Our effort should be to minimise the problem of the linguistic minorities. Therefore, we feel that all the areas speaking the same language as that of the adjoining State should be tagged on to that State. We want that this principle should be applied, down to the village, because the village is the smallest administrative unit, so far as we have found it.

Unfortunately, a lot has been said about the problem of linguism. Now, what is linguism? If a village which is contiguous to a particular State can be tagged on to it, because of its linguistic affinity to the adjoining State, it is certainly right.

Even according to the States Reorganisation Commission's report, which speaks on the basis of the census figures of 1951 and earlier, in the Dhalbhum sub-division of Singhbhum district, in areas like Dhanbad, the sub-division of Manbhum, or the Santal Parganas, there is a substantial number of Bengalis. Even if I concede, for a moment, the census figures on which my Bihar friends place reliance are right, I can say that there is a substantial number of Bengalis in these areas.

So, if a particular area has to be divided, with the village as the unit for purposes of division, then it is necessary even from the point of view of the better administration of these areas, for which my hon. friends opposite clamour, so much, that the villages where Bengali is spoken, and which are contiguous to the State of Bengal should be added to Bengal.

Then, we are told that the problems of economic viability, administrative convenience etc. are there. I say that in that case, Bengal has even got a bigger claim than Bihar. If you take into consideration the question of administrative convenience of India, you should see that the States are so reorganised that areas which are comprised in a particular State are more or less of a uniform standard. In that event, a large portion should go to West Bengal. But I do not base my claim on that; my Party's stand is strong and clear on this point. Possibly the Government of West Bengal or the West Bengal Congress might have made a claim on that basis from Bihar; I do not know. They might have said that those territories might be given to West Bengal, and Bihar might be compensated, if they want, by taking some territory from Madhya Pradesh or U.P. and adding to it.

I therefore say that this argument of administrative or economic viability should not be raked up. The theory of economic viability in connection with this issue is a dangerous formula. Every State is in deficit. Bihar has a deficit of Rs. 14 crores on revenue account and West Bengal has a deficit of Rs. 27 crores. So if you want to strengthen West Bengal economically, it is all the more necessary that the industrial hinterland with its raw materials should come back to the manufacturing industries of Calcutta. But we do not indulge in this sort of dangerous argument. We stick to the

scientific basis of language. We say, take the village as the unit and redraw the map of a particular State.

The problem of link has been raised and discussed. But we feel that from the security angle—I do not know whether the Home Minister agreed with this or not—it is very necessary that north and south Bengal should be closely linked together, because we have on the border Pakistan. We have a feeling that the Home Minister has accepted this. Even the SRC says that in Kishanganj the language spoken is more akin to Bengali. So the point that the Home Minister made that they are not Bengali-speaking is not correct.

There is another reason why there should be this close link between the north and the south of West Bengal. There is a lot of smuggling going on on the Indo-Pakistan border. Goods are smuggled out. Every time that goods are smuggled from the Calcutta market and sent to Pakistan, we find shortage and the prices soar very high.

But if you compare this with the link that my friends from Bihar are demanding from Dhandbad to Jamshedpur, I say it is a fantastic demand. In that event, in the north you must give us the railway track which forms another portion of the Kishanganj area. But we do not want that. Where is the question of distance if you want to go from one part to another, whether you travel 150 miles or 225 miles?

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** We can better deal with Pakistan than you.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** That is the reaction of my friends from Bihar.

So far as the problem of the national highway is concerned, there should not be unnecessary restriction put upon any side.

My friends have referred to other problems. Reference was made to the people of Darjeeling. In that case My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, will have his Jharkhand State. But I say here you must understand the problem in its content. Certainly, our Party has said that the people of that area should have administrative reforms. We have demanded again and again that they should have an autonomous administration. We have demanded that the Sixth Schedule should be amended. We have said they should have a larger share in the administration of their own affairs.

But I only say: do not bring in the problem of economic viability in connection with the issue of redistribution, because then other problems will arise, as the deficit of West Bengal on revenue account is to the tune of Rs. 27 crores.

Therefore, I appeal to my Bihar friends, let us, for the time being, accepted what is there. We only want the Bengali-speaking areas.

**Shri M. P. Mishra.** You will never be satisfied.

**Shri K. K Basu:** Let us accept it for the time being, in that spirit. Then as regards further disputes, let there be a Boundary Commission appointed. If the Boundary Commission says that any area which has been transferred to Bengal in the Purulia area is Hindi-speaking, we are agreeable to transfer that back to Bihar. I think every Bengali is patriotic enough to accept that. But I feel that there has been a feeling that Bengalis are land-grabbers. It has been posed in this House. Bengal does not demand anything which is not right. There is a campaign to prevent Bengal from getting what is due to her. There was a campaign of merger and it fell through. If Bengal is dubbed as land-grabber, certainly Bengal will take up the challenge and will give the answer. We have given the answer to British imperialists and we will give the answer to the ruling gods of Delhi, if they do

[Shri K. K. Basu]

not want to accept and concede the just demand of Bengalis.

I do not want to say anything more as my time is up. But I repeat: let us accept this for the time being. Appoint a Boundary Commission later on which may go into the problem of boundary adjustment on the linguistic basis. If as a result of the findings of that Commission, it is found that any area transferred from Bihar to West Bengal is Hindi-speaking, we will transfer it back to Bengal; at the same time, we should also get all the Bengali-speaking areas of Bihar.

**सभापति महोदय** : श्री भागवत झा आजाद ।

**बाबू राम नारायण सिंह** (हजारी बाग-पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने भी अमेंडमेंट मूव करना है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : मेरे पास इस वक्त कम से कम दस आदमियों की चिट्स पड़ी हुई हैं और वक्त मेरे पास सिर्फ सात आठ मिनट है । सब अमेंडमेंट्स मूव हो चुके हैं । इतने थोड़े अरसे में सिर्फ एक आनरेबल मेम्बर बहस कर सकते हैं ।

**बाबू राम नारायण सिंह** : मैं सिर्फ एक दो मिनट चाहूंगा ।

**सभापति महोदय** : अगर सब के सब दस पंद्रह आनरेबल मेम्बर एक एक मिनट चाहेंगे, तो बीस बाइस मिनट लग जायेंगे । इसलिये मुझे अफ़सोस है कि मैं इस वक्त आप को वक्त नहीं दे सकता ।

**श्री टेक चन्द** (अम्बाला-शिमला) : जनाबेवाला, मैं एक कानूनी नुक्ता पेश करना चाहता हूं । अगर आप इजाजत देंगे, तो मैं मशकूर हूंगा ।

**सभापति महोदय** : श्री भागवत झा आजाद ।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I also sailed in the same boat in which my hon. friend. Dada Samanta was sailing. I too purposely did not speak up till now, not even once on the S.R. Bill. But I am now provoked as my Dada was to speak, and I have chosen to take a few minutes.

I need not go into details. Why do we want to press the amendment moved by Shri Syamnandan Sahaya and Shri Jaipal Singh which wants a link from Jamshedpur to Dhanbad and to Ranchi? I need not point out to Shri N. C. Chatterjee, who was absent from the House yesterday, that the hon. Minister was replying yesterday to Shri H.N. Mukerjee's hyperboles and superlatives which were devoid of logic and rationality. They should have read that reply of the Home Minister and then should have argued the point on the basis of language.

I need not go into details because I know that the man who is awakened is not sleeping. I cannot show my friends any logic. I can only say this. We are told that Shri Dip Narayan Sinha and some Bihar leaders have spoken about this. We are told that we are insulting those departed souls in refusing to accept the demands of our friends from West Bengal. I say, in all humility, that it is those gentlemen who are insulting the soul of those departed leaders. I would only quote one or two lines from the Resolution itself. I challenge Shri N. C. Chatterjee to place on the Table of the House even now those documents which contain the statement wherein Shri Dip Narayan Sinha or Shri Parameshwar Lal said that the areas of Manbhum and other portions should go to West Bengal.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** I will do so

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I will say 'No'; I will do that on their behalf.

They will put the Resolution moved in the Congress. It says:

"This Congress desires to place on record its sense of profound

gratitude to His Majesty the King Emperor for the creation of a separate province of Bihar and Orissa under a Lieutenant Governor in Council and prays that in readjusting the provincial boundaries, the Government will be pleased to place all the Bengali-speaking districts under one and the same administration".

We have no objection to this. Let my friends and the Government accept this challenge of the Bihar Government and the Bihar people. If there is one area which is Bengali-speaking in Bihar, let it be transferred to West Bengal. We have said that from the very beginning. Therefore, they should not harp on things which do not exist at all. If in that area, there is 40 per cent. Bengali-speaking population, we are prepared to give it to West Bengal. Let there be 5 per cent. Bengali-speaking people in Kishanganj; we are prepared to concede that to West Bengal. They should speak on the basis of compactness of area, which we have granted. So far as language is concerned, it does not matter.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya has quoted what Shri Sapru said. I can still quote, though I have no time, what Shri Parameshwar Lal said about that. So let them not misguide this House by saying what was never said at all. That is why I ask: if they had said it, let them place it on the Table.

Then so far as the catchment area is concerned, I need not go into details. My hon. friend, Shri Mishra, has dealt with it. The argument of catchment area cannot be accepted as the basis. I certainly appreciate what the Home Minister said that there is no basis of language, no ground of catchment area but there are certain sentiments and there are certain feelings which we want to respect. Out of respect to them we conceded, we agreed that let North Bengal and South Bengal be joined and we gave Kishanganj. But let not compactness mean 100 yards or 200 yards and thereby the transfer of the dissatisfied people of Kishanganj to West Bengal. We never said that we do not want to give an inch. We feel that there is no case for it. But because we have respect for the sisterly State, we have love for the sisterly State, we said let something be given for the sake of their convenience. Something given does not mean transfer of territories and they are not at all Bengali-speaking territories.

A very big thing has been tried to be impressed upon us by Shri Mahata. Grierson has been quoted. I say to my friends, 'Why not you see the solid facts of 1956?' Why do you refuse to believe in the progeny of man? Do you believe in natural calamities and other things? Then, believe what has happened in this area. I would say to Shri Basu that he is a Marxist believing in demonism and the Marxist theory. Don't you want to be dogmatic about the fact that man is a man? You know if there is a couple, a man and wife, what happens. You know all these things happen. Therefore you need not say that what Grierson siad was right.

साथी छोड़ पुरानी बात ।
नई कहानी, नई रवानी,
नया नया इतिहास,
युग पलटा ले रहा आज,
अब छोड़ों कल की बात ।
साथी छोड़ पुरानी बात ।

You can have a Marxist mind. You always say what things were a quarter of a century before. These things were not existing. If they had been there I would have readily agreed to that. Therefore, I would say that when the ground does not exist and there is only the question of sentiment and feeling on which the Home Minister has appealed to us, we responded to that appeal. I would also humbly pray to him that let him also persuade our friends from Bengal to

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

appreciate our feelings also, the compactness of area, the convenience for passing from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur. They have got a territory given to them; they wanted a big chunk; they have been given a small chunk. For the sake of keeping good feelings we gave that. Let him do his best to see that for the thousands and thousands of people residing in that area, let them agree to our having a small thing, about 2½ Thanas which will give compactness to that region in Bihar, which will link Dhanbad to Jamshedpur.

Though the Bill is there I will say that I am waiting for those days when Bihar, Bengal and Orissa can be one, whereby all these sentiments of Bengali and Bihari will go. If you permit me I can speak in Bengali though I am not a Bengali.

I will say two lines about Santhal Parganas. My friends from Santhal Parganas have spoken so much about it. I am sure my Santhali friends have given the Bengali friends sufficient reply. I will just point out to my friends from Bengal:

मयुराक्षी विह्वल दौड़ी कोई न रहे कंगाल,
लो विहार का संदेश मैं लायी हूं बंगाल ।
तुम दोनों मिल पूर्व देश के बढ़ो पथ पर,
बड़ा हर्ष है, बड़ा गर्व है, नयी योजना
नया वर्ष है ।

I am longing for that day when, if not my generation, at least my younger generation will succeed.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, I have to call the hon. Minister.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have luckily not much to say on this occasion. Hon. Members sitting on the opposite benches are more in agreement with me than some of my own dear colleagues who hold a different view with regard to the proposals which are embodied in this Bill. Still, I feel that they have not strengthened their case or mine by the arguments that they have advanced.

I do not think that these proposals can be sustained on the linguistic ground. The States Reorganisation Commission as also the Dar Commission had laid down that no area should be transferred to any other State unless 70 per cent. of the people living in that area proposed to be transferred spoke a language which is in harmony with the language of the other State. Everybody will admit that that test is not satisfied here.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Need not be.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I think there can be no two opinions.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Break up the district; it will do.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I do not know; but I think my statement is not disputed.

But if we take that as correct, my own point is this. Do not lay stress on a weak point. When we have a strong point, why not make full use of it and why put yourself in difficult straits by emphasising what is vulnerable?

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** There is no difficulty except of your creation.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Bigotry is not sometimes congenial to the spirit of reason. But still it is better to adopt a rational attitude than bigoted or, what might be called in milder terms, orthodox ones. My friends seem to be wedded to linguism. I think, instead of Marxism and Leninism, now, linguism has become the principal creed. Well, they are free to make their own choice. (*Interruption*). But, so far as I am concerned. I accept that language is one of the potent factors to be recognised. But, there are other factors which may prove even more important and worthy of attention and supremacy than language itself. Here, if we are to apply the linguistic principle, it will not be easy to justify the transfer at least of the portion of Purnea that is being now, by all, admitted as being worthy of being transferred to Bengal.

If we look at the other part of the proposal contained in the Bill concerning Purulia, it will have to be admitted that the linguistic position is not quite clear whether Kurmali is part of Bengali or whether it can well be regarded as Hindi. I think it is at least a debatable point. So, we cannot afford to be dogmatic on a matter which does not admit of a very clear and unequivocal answer.

The main reason why the transfer of a part of Purulia sub-division is being suggested is the need of promoting the development of Bengal and this area itself. The Ajay and Kasai rivers pass through this area and there are big schemes and projects. You want to finish them and to see them well maintained and well managed so that both Bengal and Bihar might benefit thereby. That is the main reason. Those arguments which, in a way, led us to propose the transfer of this area to Bengal became unanswerable when the question of Chandil and Patamda came, because they were equally essential for the maintenance of the works in which Bihar was vitally interested. So we have struck to the framework of the S.R.C. Report. We have substantially accepted it and, as I said yesterday, the S.R.C. had the opportunity of examining these matters of detail. Where large issues are concerned, this House may be with them where questions of principle arise, but where adjustment of border areas is the main question, we can place—and I think rightly too—considerable reliance on the S.R.C. I was really delighted and it was heartening to hear from Shri Chatterjee today all the encomiums that he showered on this Report and the tributes that he paid to its authors because in the speeches that he had delivered previously, he seemed to differ, not only on minor points, but on minor as well as major points, from the authors of this Report. Well, better late than never. Wisdom dawns at the last moment if not when one is born. So, I am glad that he has come round to the view that the proposals of the S.R.C. were sound, well-conceived and based on unassailable arguments. I think that he will concede that it applies also to the proposal of the bilingual State of Bombay. I hope he has been converted to that view. Now he has no grievance so far as that particular proposal is concerned. I only wish he had not gone to Ahmedabad because some people infer from such onslaughts on his part that in spite of his advanced age, he is ever ready to fish in troubled waters.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** This is an unfair charge. I went there at the request of my Gujarati friends, and I shall tell my hon. friend that they are really suffering from great frustration because their wishes were not consulted. I have no particular grievance over Gujarat, but I am voicing their almost unanimous feeling that they are suffering from this acute sense of frustration that their views were not ascertained, that their aspirations were not consulted at the crucial moment.

**Shri M. P. Mishra:** Why do you not agree also to consult the wishes of the people at Manbhum?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Shri Chatterjee went to Ahmedabad at a time when it was in a disturbed state and he found there a sense of frustration. I think that was more an excitement than an occasion for cool and calm consideration during the days he was there, and his own contribution tended somewhat that way.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Entirely wrong. I did my best to appeal to them not to tarnish the fair name of the city with which the memories of Mahatma Gandhi were associated—the apostle of non-violence, sounded and gave his great call from there.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I accept it.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I ought to tell the hon. Home Minister that the mischief was started by the undesirable and unprovoked police firing, and if that had not taken place, nothing would have happened there. He ought to know that.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I do not think that Shri Chatterjee will blame me if

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

I were to say that perhaps the trouble would not have worsened if he had not gone there. Sometimes words carry less weight than action. So, his asking them to follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi was somewhat belied by his presence at that spot.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Am I not a Member of Parliament? Do I represent only the district of Hooghly? Have I no right, as being the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, to go there at the request of my friends..

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I am glad that.....

**Mr. Chairman:** The fundamental right of going anywhere in India is not the point at dispute. That fundamental right is there for all hon. Members to go anywhere in India.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I am glad that Shri Chatterjee has come back and is in our midst now, and I am really happy to see him because there was trouble and the trouble was at its worst during the time he was there. Now that place is returning to normal and I hope the conditions there would continue to improve but all this is beside the point.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I wish the Home Minister had gone there.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** As he was there, I thought my presence was not called for.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** Your police presence was there.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Let us go back to the Bill itself.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Is the Home Minister afraid of his collecting evidence of the misdeeds done by this Government? Then he may say so.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Shri Chatterjee can very well take care of himself and Shri Sadhan Gupta need not be very much worried on his account.

So far as this Bill goes, I have not much more to say. There has been some question of the communications between Ranchi and Dhanbad, or Ranchi and Jamshedpur not being quite satisfactory. As I said before, we might have looked into it. The fact that this area is being transferred to Bengal from Manbhum will not stand in the way of a road or a highway being provided connecting Ranchi with Jamshedpur. I think about that here need not be any great concern or anxiety.

As to these amendments, I have just to remind the House of one or two amendments that I have proposed, where we speak of demarcation. I have suggested that the words "by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government" might be introduced so that the demarcation may be made in a proper way. We hope to appoint a senior Revenue Officer along with an engineer or a surveyor to look into the matter and to demarcate the boundary.

I am also prepared to accept the amendment that had been moved here—

> "Provided further that the demarcation referred to in subclause (2) being 200 yards to the West of the highway (I would introduce the word "generally", that is, 200 yards generally to the West of the highway) in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola, Kishanganj and Chopra with Silliguri in Darjeeling district and 200 yards to the south or south-east of the highway in Purnea district connecting Dhalkola and Karandighi with Raiganj in West Dinajpur district shall be so fixed as not to divide any existing village or town or bazar into two parts...."

This is amendment No. 46. I think all will agree that so far as possible no village should be split up.

The latter part had said that in case a village were to extend beyond 200 yards, then the village be kept within Bihar. I think that will fit in all right. It may be 150 yards or it may be 250 yards either way. In

order to maintain the integrity of the village, the authorities who will be appointed to demarcate the boundaries should make all efforts to preserve the integrity of every unit.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** In that event, to maintain the integrity of every unit in certain portions it will be necessary to increase it to 250 yards. Will that be done?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Yes. That is why I have omitted the latter part, because the latter part had said that if it went beyond 200 yards then the boundary may not be extended. Now it may be 250 yards or it may be 150 yards, either way.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** My difficulty is, the particular provision says 200 yards to the south or south-east.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Now I am saying: "200 yards generally".

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Do you think that the word "generally" will have that flexibility?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** That is in the Bill.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** We fully agree that the unit should not be spilt up.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Sir, I have not much to say. I would only appeal to hon. Members to accept this clause in the Bill, which had been discussed long enough. Sentiments have been given sufficient play and we know that there are strong feelings held, but let us, for the sake of the great name that Bihar and Bengal both possess and the contributions that they had made towards the realisation of our great ideal of independence, not of Bihar or of Bengal but of India, agree to accept this proposal in the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, before I begin to put the amendments to the vote of the House, I may just bring to the notice of the House that in so far as amendment No. 46 is concerned, it has been sugested that instead of the phraseology given therein it would be better if we adopt the following:

Page 3—

*for* line 1 *substitute*:

"Provided that the boundary line shall be so demarcated as not to cut across any village or town;

Provided further that from the point where the first-mentioned highway."

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I think it is the same thing.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is Shri Syamnandan Sahaya agreeable to this?

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I think it meets the point. I accept it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now I shall put amendment No. 46, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3—

*for* line 1 *substitute*:

"Provided that the boundary line shall be so demarcated as not to cut across any village or town;

Provided further that from the point where the first-mentioned highway."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Now I will put amendment No. 61 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 26—

*after* "sub-section (2)" *insert*:

"by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Does any hon. Member want his amendment to be put separately to the vote of the House?

**Shri K. K. Basu:** My amendment No. 2 may be put.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

Page 2, lines 30 to 32—

*omit* "excluding Chas thana, Chandil Thana and Patamda police station of Barabhum Thana."

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes* 16; *Noes* 122.

## AYES

**Division No. 5]** **12-53. P.M.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Shri K.K. | Chowdary, Shri C.R. | Majhi, Shri Chaitan |
| Buchhikotaiah, Shri | Das, Shri Sarangadhar | Moitra, Shri M.K. |
| Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu | Dasaratha Deb, Shri | Mukherjee, Shri H.N. |
| Chatterjea, Shri Tushar | Gupta, Shri Sadhan | Rao, Dr. Rama |
| Chatterjee Shri N.C. | Krishnaswami, Dr. | Rao, Shri P. Subba |
| | Mahata, Shri B. | Zaidi, Col. |

## NOES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdus Sattar, Shri | Hansda, Shri Benjamin | Raghubir Sahai, Shri |
| Achuthan, Shri | Hasda, Shri Subodh | Raghubir Singh, Ch. |
| Agarwal, Shri H.L. | Hazarika, Shri J.N. | Raghunath Singh, Shri |
| Agarwal, Shri M.L. | Hembrom, Shri | Ramaswamy, Shri P. |
| Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha | Hem Raj, Shri | Ramaswamy, Shri S.V. |
| Babunath Singh, Shri | Hyder Husein, Ch. | Rane, Shri |
| Banerjee, Shri | Ibrahim, Shri | Rup Narain, Shri |
| Bansilal, Shri | Iyyunni, Shri C.R. | Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan |
| Barman, Shri | Jain, Shri N.S. | Sahu, Shri Rameshwar |
| Barupal, Shri P.L. | Jaipal Singh, Shri | Saigal, Sardar A.S. |
| Bhakt Darshan, Shri | Jajware, Shri | Samanta, Shri S.C. |
| Bhatt, Shri C. | Jangde, Shri | Sanganna, Shri |
| Birbal Singh, Shri | Jena, Shri Niranjan | Sen, Shri P.G. |
| Bogawat, Shri | Jhunjhunwala, Shri | Sen, Shrimati Sushama |
| Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai | Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya | Sewal, Shri A.R. |
| Bose, Shri P.C. | Jwala Prashad, Shri | Sharma, Pandit K.C. |
| Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri | Kajrolkar, Shri | Sharma, Shri D.C. |
| Chandak, Shri | Kale, Shrimati A. | Sharma, Shri K. R. |
| Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh | Katham, Shri | Sharma, Shri R. C. |
| Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan | Kayal, Shri P.N. | Shivananjappa, Shri |
| Chaudhary, Shri G.L. | Kazmi, Shri | Siddananjappa, Shri |
| Dabhi, Shri | Khongmen, Shrimati | Singh, Shri D.N. |
| Das, Dr. M.M. | Kirolikar, Shri | Singh, Shri H.P. |
| Das, Shri B.K. | Krishna Chandra, Shri | Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar |
| Das, Shri K.K. | Kureel, Shri B.N. | Sinha, Dr. S.N. |
| Das, Shri N.T. | Kureel, Shri P.L. | Sinha, Shri Aniruddha |
| Das, Shri Shree Narayan | Lingam, Shri N.M. | Sinha, Shri B.P. |
| Deogam, Shri | Mandal, Dr. P. | Sinha, Shri G.P. |
| Dhusiya, Shri | Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila | Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari |
| Dube, Shri Mulchand | Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha | Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kisore |
| Dube, Shri U.S. | Mishra, Pandit S.C. | Sinhasan Singh, Shri |
| Dubey, Shri R.G. | Mishra, Shri Bibhuti | Sunder Lal, Shri |
| Dutt, Shri A.K. | Mishra, Shri M.P. | Suresh Chandra, Dr. |
| Dwivedi, Shri M.L. | Mishra, Shri R.D. | Tek Chand, Shri |
| Eacharan, Shri I. | Narasimhan, Shri C.R. | Thimmaiah, Shri |
| Gandhi, Shri Feroze | Naskar, Shri P.S. | Tiwari, Shri R.S. |
| Ghose, Shri S.M. | Nawal Prabhakar Shri Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati | Tiwary, Pandit D.N. |
| Guhain, Shri | Pande, Shri B.D. | Uikey, Shri |
| Gopi Ram, Shri | Pannalal, Shri | Varma, Shri B.B. |
| Guha, Shri A.C. | Patasakar, Shri | Verma, Shri B.R. |
| | | Vishwanath Prasad, Shr |

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** In regard to the other amendments, 29 is same as 2 and 41 same as 2 and 29. Therefore, they are barred. I shall put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I want my amendment No. 37 to be put separately.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** On a point of order, the amendment is out of order, because it surreptitiously tries to impose a Purva Pradesh which is outside the scope of this Bill.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** It is very much in order, in the light of what we decided a few days ago.

**Mr. Speaker:** This Bill seeks to add some area from Bihar to Bengal. He only says in his large-heartedness, add the rest also.

All right. Let it become a new State or let it be an old State. I cannot rule it as out of order. Substantially there may be a merger or addition of particular portion.

The question is:

Pages 2 and 3—

*for* clause 3, *substitute*:

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March, 1956 were comprised in the State of Bihar and the territories of the States of West Bengal and Bihar shall thereupon become the State of Purva Pradesh."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2—

*for* lines 30 to 32, *substitute*:

"(b) Purulia sub-division of Manbhum district;

(c) such other areas as may be demarcated for inclusion in West Bengal by the Boundary Commission to be set up under section 4A;"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2, line 32—

*add* at the end:

"and the area comprised in the police stations of Jaipur, Jhalda, Bagmundi, Balrampur and that part of Purulia police station lying to the west of the road between Dhanbad and Jamshedpur."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

(i) *omit* lines 30 to 32; and

(ii) Page 3, lines 7 to 10, *omit*:

'and the territory specified in clause (b) of that sub-section shall form a separate district to be known as Purulia district within Burdwan division of the State of West Bengal."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2, lines 36 and 38—

*for* "200 yards" *substitute* "20 yards"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

(a) Page 2—

(i) *omit* lines 24 to 29;

(ii) *omit* lines 35 to 40; and

(b) Page 3—

(i) *omit* lines 1 to 5; and

(ii) lines 6 and 7, *omit*:

"The territory specified in clause (a) and of sub-section (1) shall be included in, and from part of, Darjeeling district, and"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

*for* lines 24 to 29, *substitute*:

"(a) that portion of Purnea district which lies to the east of

[Mr. Speaker]

the Mahananda river and the Mechi river; and"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

(i) Pages 2 and 3—

*omit* lines 35 to 40 and 1 to 5 respectively.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3, line 9—

*for* "Purulia" *substitute* "Manbhum"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3—

*after* line 14, *add*:

"(5) The following territories of the State of Bihar shall also be a part of West Bengal on expiry of six months from the appointed day, excepting those portions thereof which shall be found to be inhabited, in a single majority, by people speaking any other language as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, than Bengali, determined by a body set up by the Government with powers to demacrate the boundaries between Bihar and West Bengal, in the manner specified in section 3A within six months from the appointed day—

(i) the whole of Dhanbad sub-division;

(ii) the whole of Dhalbhum sub-division;

(iii) from Santhal Pargana district—

(a) Jamtara sub-division;

(b) Pakur sub-division;

(c) Rajmahal sub-division excluding Sahibgung Thana;

(d) South Dumka of Dumka sub-division; and such other areas as are Bengali-speaking in the sub-division;

(e) Koro taluk in Deoghar sub-division and such other areas which are Bengali-speaking in the sub-division; and

(iv) such other Bengali-speaking areas of Purnea, as have not been included in section 3."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Pages 2 and 3—

*for* clause 3, *substitute*:

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of West Bengal the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in the Chhota Nagpur Division, the district of the Santhal Parganas, Banka sub-division in the district of Bhagalpur and Jamui sub-division in the district of Monghyr and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of Bihar; and, there shall be added to the State of Bihar the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of West Bengal."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Pages 2 and 3—

*for* clause 3, *substitute*:

"3. As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Bihar the territories which on the 1st day of March 1956 were comprised in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and the said territories

shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of West Bengal."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

*for* lines 24 to 29 *substitute:*

"(a) that portion of Kishanganj sub-division of Purnea district which lies to the east of the Mechi and the Mahananda river and that portion of Gopalpur thana of Purnea district and of Barsoi police station of that district which lies to east of the Mahananda."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

*after* line 32, *add:*

"(c) the whole of Dhanbad subdistrict;

(d) the whole of Dhalbhum subdivision;

(e) the whole of Jamtara and Pakur sub-divisions of Santhal Parganas district and also the Bengal speaking areas of Dumka, Rajmahal, Madhupur and Deoghar of that district."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Pages 2 and 3—

*omit* lines 35 to 40 and lines 1 to 5 respectively.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

*for* lines 30 to 32, *substitute:*

"(b) Sadar sub-division of Manbhum district, excluding Chas thana, Chandil thana, Patamda police station of Barabhum thana, Jhalda thana, Baghmundi thana, Arsa police station of Purulia thana, and those portions of Purulia mufassil and Balrampur police stations in Purulia thana which lie to the West of Dhanbad-Jamshedpur highway."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3A.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause 3A—I am putting amendment No. 34 which seeks to add a new clause.

The question is:

Page 3—

*after* line 14, *insert:*

"3A. The demacration of boundaries as mentioned in sub-section (5) of the section 3 shall be made in the following manner:—

(a) A thorough re-examination shall be made of the linguistic position of such territories as are specified in the sub-section (5) of the Section 3 and of all other pertinent questions relating to them, and for this purpose a suitable body of twelve persons shall be set up by the Government of India, with personnel, official and non-official in equal proportions from amongst men renowned for their integrity and capacity, which shall undertake the work of such re-examination and which shall, for this purpose, study carefully all the material including facts and figures concerned that were submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission, and would demarcate the linguistic boundaries of Bihar and West Bengal with regard to the territories specified sub-section (5) of section 3;

(b) The Government of India shall set up one or more fact-finding committee or committees with impartial and able men, official and non-official in equal

[Mr. Speaker]

proportions, which shall help the said body in their re-examination work contemplated in clause (a) by assisting them in ascertaining the linguistic position of these territories, going personally to such parts of these territories as would require their personal visits; and these fact-finding committees shall, thereby, examine all the contentions and controversies about, and find out the truth in regard to, the linguistic position of various sections therein, the position of subsidiary languages of the bilingual people, the position and nature of the local dialects thereof, including that of tribal people therein, taking such help from renowned linguists of the country as would be required for ascertaining the truth.

(c) Such transfer of any portion of these territories shall not come into conflict with any practical administrative convenience in those territories and with the security of India as a whole, the question of which will ultimately be decided by the Government of India, after ascertaining the views of the body to be set up under the clause (a).

(d) Prior to the visits contemplated above the fact-finding committee or committees shall invite all those who submitted memoranda to the States Reorganisation Commission to join, watch and help the work of fact-finding as referred to in clause (b).

(e) In the demarcation of the linguistic boundaries as would be made by the aforesaid body as mentioned in the clause (a), clear simple majority of the persons speaking any of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution would be the criterion and in regard to the persons speaking of any dialect, it will be considered as to what language it is akin to and in what language their educational, cultural and social life is being conducted or should be conducted for their speedy progress and their convenience.

(f) The Government of India shall make suitable provisions for the expenses that would be incurred by the aforesaid body as well as by the fact-finding Committees mentioned in the clauses (a) and (b) for conducting their work as specified in the above mentioned clauses of this section; and shall also make arrangements for providing such official staff as would be required by that body and the fact-finding Committees;

(g) The Government of India shall clearly state the reasons justifying such of their decisions, as would be made in accordance with the above-mentioned clauses of this section, with regard to any of the territories specified in sub-section (5) of the section 3 and as would not comply with the provisions made in the sub-section (5) of the Section 3 and clauses under Section 3A.

(h) That the Government of India shall take necessary measures to examine all charges, along with reasons and facts therefor, made in the memoranda submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission and to the Government of India by the people of Bihar and West Bengal, that their demands and cases have not been dealt with by the Commission impartially, properly and on sound principles as well as on the very principles that the Commission themselves laid down; and after the examination of all these charges, through proper enquiries, made in accordance with proper procedure, the Government of India shall give their clear verdict over these matters within six months from the appointed day."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now amendments Nos. 12 and 13 to clause 4.

The question is:

Page 3, line 23—

*after* "of that Province" *insert*:

"and the districts of Maldah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling now forming part of West Bengal"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3, line 34—

*add* at the end:

"but shall not include the territories comprised in the districts of Maldah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Speaker:** New clause 4A. Amendments Nos. 3 and 14.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 3 *after* line 39, *insert*:

"4A. (1) *Boundary Commission*:—A Boundary Commission shall be appointed consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice, a linguist and an expert on Tribal problems to demarcate the contiguous Bengali speaking areas in Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district, Dhalbhum sub-division of Singhbhum district, Santal Parganas and also other such areas of Purnea district taking village as a unit and trying to keep a particular tribe under one administrative unit or system as far as possible.

(2) Immediately on such demarcation, the areas so formed shall form part of the State of West Bengal and shall cease to form part of the State of Bihar."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

**Some Hon. Members:** 'Aye'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Those against will please say 'No'.

**Several Hon. Members:** 'No'.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

**Some Hon. Members:** 'Ayes' have it.

**Mr. Speaker.** I shall put it again. The question is:

Page 3 *after* line 39, *insert*:

"4A. (1) *Boundary Commission*.—A Boundary Commission shall be appointed consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice, a linguist, and an expert on Tribal problems to demarcate the contiguous Bengali speaking areas in Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district, Dhalbhum sub-division of Singhbhum district, Santal Parganas and also other such areas of Purnea district taking village as a unit and trying to keep a particular tribe under one administrative unit or system as far as possible.

(2) Immediately on such demarcation the areas so formed shall form part of the State of West Bengal and shall cease to form part of the State of Bihar."

Now, those in favour will please rise in their seats.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Bell.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not necessary. I need not go on ringing the bell. Those in favour? Fifteen.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Let their names be recorded.

**Mr. Speaker**: Let us see.

Now, those against will please rise in their seats.

I see a large number. The motion is negatived.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta**: The names should be recorded.

**Mr. Speaker**: It is not usual to record names in such matters. Hon. Members will pass on their names. Let me not spend time. The amendment is lost.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

Page 3—

*after* line 39, *insert*:

"4A. (1) *Boundary Commission*.—A Boundary Commission shall be appointed consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice, a linguist, and an expert on Tribal problems to demarcate the contiguous Bengali speaking areas in Dhanbad sub-division of Manbhum district, Dhalbhum sub-division of Singhbhum district, Santal Parganas and also other such areas of Purnea district taking village as a unit and trying to keep a particular tribe under one administrative unit or system as far as possible.

(2) Immediately on such demarcation the areas so formed shall form part of the State of West Bengal and shall cease to form part of the State of Bihar."

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker**: Clause 5. No amendment.

**An Hon. Member**: There is amendment No. 33.

**Mr. Speaker**: That is for clause 3. The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 6** —(*Bye-elections to fill vacancies in the Council of States*)

**Shri K. K. Basu**: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 8—

*for* "after the appointed day" *substitute*:

"after the next general election"

My amendment seeks to alter the provision which says:

> "As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held to fill the vacancies existing on that day in the seats allotted to Bihar and West Bengal."

3-08 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Under the provisions of the Bill, twelve seats are to be transferred to West Bengal. The representatives of these areas should go to West Bengal. But, under the provisions, out of 12 members of the present Assembly of the State of Bihar, only eight, I am told, are being transferred to the Bengal Assembly. Out of the new twelve members who should form part of the new legislature of West Bengal, only eight are being added and four seats remain vacant. There can be no bye-elections till the next general elections. My amendment seeks to provide that these bye-elections should be postponed till after the next general elections which are coming in six or seven months. The new legislature of West Bengal will fall short of four members. There cannot be, naturally, any bye-elections, because these four new members should be in Bihar till the next general elections. My submission is that these bye-elections should be postponed till after the general elections when the entire membership of the transferred areas will form part of the West Bengal legislature. This is the short amendment and I think, with all reasonableness which the Minister thinks he has got, he will accept this amendment.

**Pandit G. B. Pant**: There seems to be some little misunderstanding. This

clause only relates to the vacancies in the Council of States. So far as vacancies in the Council of States are concerned, I do not see why they should wait for the general elections.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** These vacancies are as a result of the additional members allotted because of the transfer of territories. There has been a new adjustment and new members have been added. We are not having all the members. Four will continue in Bihar. In view of this, the whole thing should be postponed till after the general elections which are coming in February, not even six months.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I think, so far as the Council of States is concerned, it is a perennial body and it has no particular connection with the general elections. So, the clause should stand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 4, line 8—

*for* "after the appointed day" *substitute*:

"after the next general election"

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 to 12 were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Members who voted in favour of amendment No. 3 to add new clause 4-A have intimated their names. They are as follows:

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Shri Hiren Mukerjee; Shri Sarangadhar Das; Shrimati Renu Chakravartty; Shri M. K. Moitra; Shri Bajahari Mahata; Shri Chaitan Majhi; Shri Tushar Chatterjea; Dr. Rama Rao; Shri Dasaratha Deb; Shri S. B. Kotaiah; Shri K. K. Basu; Shri P. Subba Rao; Shri C. R. Chowdary and Shri Sadhan Gupta.

**Clause 13—** (*Allocation of seats in the House of the People etc.*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Clause 13.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** I beg to move:

Page 5, line 31—

*for* "252" *substitute* "254"

I think this time the hon. Minister will accept the amendment because under the present delimitation arrangement, in Bihar for every six seats in the State legislature there is one parliamentary seat. Therefore, as a result of the transfer of a particular area from Bihar to Bengal, two parliamentary seats have been reduced and 12 seats from the Bihar State legislature. The number of seats allotted to Bihar namely 12, has been tacked on to West Bengal, but in West Bengal today for every seven Assembly seats there is a parliamentary seat. It is on the basis of 105,000 that an Assembly seat is allotted to West Bengal whereas in Bihar it is on the basis of 115,000 or 120,000. So, if we accept the provisions of the Bill, what will happen is that in respect of these two parliamentary seats six Assembly seats will constitute one parliamentary seat, whereas for the rest of the State of West Bengal seven Assembly seats will constitute one parliamentary seat. The twelve seats they have reduced in Bihar they have just added to West Bengal, but I feel in view of the overall situation in West Bengal, the number of seats should not be 12 but 14. Therefore, instead of 252—we have got 240 and they are now adding 12 more —it should be 254. I think the Minister will appreciate this point of view. Otherwise, the whole basis will be completely different.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment moved.

Page 5, line 31—

*for* "252" *substitute* "254".

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I think thre is some slight error because this 252 is just seven times 36; 254 will not be

[Pandit G. B. Pant.]

in any way related to 36. This is the correct figure—one for seven so far as West Bengal is concerned and one for six so far as Bihar is concerned.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** In West Bengal today there are 240 seats, 238 elected and two nominated. You are only adding 12. I want you should add 14.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That would not be a multiple of seven. That is what the Minister has said.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** I think the Minister has understood my point.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have understood.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** The position is this. In the present West Bengal Assembly we have got 240 seats, 238 elected and two nominated.

**Shri B. K. Das** (Contai): The nominated does not count.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Therefore what I say is if this means that this 252 does not include the nominated seats, I have no objection. If it does include nominated seats, you cannot have multiple of seven.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It applies to only elected seats.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Then, it is all right.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I need not put it. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 13 *was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses* 14 *and* 15 *were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16—**
*(Delimitation of Constituencies)*

**Shri K. K. Basu:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 6—

(i) lines 2 and 3,

*for* "appoint an authority" *substitute*:

"constitute the Delimitation Commission in the manner hereinunder prescribed"; and

(ii) *for* lines 15 and 16, *substitute*:

"(2) Such Delimitation Commission shall be composed of two members one of whom shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and the other the Chief Election Commissioner, *ex officio*. The Central Government shall nominate the member other than the Chief Election Commissioner as the Chairman.

(3) To assist such Commission seven associate members shall be nominated by the Central Government of whom three shall be the members of the House of the People and the other four of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. In so nominating the Central Government shall take into consideration the composition of the Houses in the same manner as was provided under the former Act known as Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 provided however that the associate members appointed under the former Act shall be so nominated if they are willing and shall satisfy the requirement of this Act as to their representation.

(4) Such associate member shall have no right to vote or to sign any decision of the Commission.

(5) Any vacancy in the office of the Chairman, member or associate member shall be filled in by the Central Government as soon as practicable.

(6) Save as otherwise provided herein the Commission shall have all the power and function of the Commission as provided in the former Act.

(7) Authenticated copies of all orders amending, cancelling and substituting the Delimitation Order made under the former Act shall be sent to the Central Government and to each of the State Governments and thereupon that order shall supersede all orders made by the former Commission and have the full force of the law and shall not be called in question in any court.

(8) Such orders shall be laid before the House of the People and the State Legislatures by the Central and the State Government respectively as soon as may be after they are received.

(9) All elections to the House of the People or the State Legislature shall be held according to that order after the appointed day in supersession of and notwithstanding any provision by any other law."

(ii) Page 6, lines 2 and 3—

*for* "an authority" *substitute*:

"the Delimitation Commission appointed under the provisions of the State Reorganisation Act as the authority"

(iii) Page 6, line 16—

*add* at the end:

"under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These amendments are now before the House.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** This is very simple. In respect of all other States which are being formed or re-formed or re-adjusted the new delimitation is to be made by the Delimitation Commission as provided for by clause 44 of the States Reorganisation Bill but unfortunately I do not know why in the case of West Bengal there is no provision for a Delimitation Commission. The present clause in the Bill merely states that the Central Government shall by notified order appoint an authority. We want that in the case of West Bengal also there should be a Delimitation Commission on the same principle as found in the other Bill. Though it may be that we may not have much reshuffling so far as the number of seats is concerned, still certainly there is going to be reshuffling because we do get two parliamentary seats in respect of the 10 lakhs and 3 lakhs of people who are coming to us in the two areas. Therefore I urge that in West Bengal delimitation should be on the same par as in other States. I do not know why the Minister has left this power entirely to the Central Government or the executive machinery, because they are really apprehensive that they may have to have a different experience and that is why they want to have a special provision for West Bengal. I would like the provision regarding delimitation as provided in clause 44 of the States Reorganisation should be adopted here, and more or less on the same lines I have moved my amendment 59. I think the Minister should accept it.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** In substance I agree with Shri Basu. We will appoint a Delimitation Commission and West Bengal will be treated in the same manner as other States. There was some technical difficulty—provision has been made in the S. R. Bill for the appointment of a Delimitation Commission and that Bill has not yet been passed. Therefore, we had to use the word "authority" there, but at the proper time we will issue a notification and the authority will be the same Delimitation Commission as in other States.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Can I take it as an assurance from the Minister?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It is for you to take it or not to take it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendments, were by leave, withdrawn.*

*Amendment made*: Page 6:

*for* lines 10 to 14, *substitute*:

"(b) to revise to such extent as may be necessary or expedient, having regard to the said provisions, the orders of the Delimitation Commission made under section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, with respect to Bihar and West Bengal."

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 16, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22.**—(*Land and goods*)

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I beg to move:

Page 8—

*omit* lines 13 to 21.

The portions which I desire to omit will be:

"(2) Any unissued stores of any class in Bihar shall be divided between West Bengal and Bihar in proportion to the total indents for stores of that class made in the period of three years ending with the 31st day of March, 1956, for the transferred territories and for the rest of Bihar:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to stores held for specific purposes such as use or utilisation in particular institutions, workshops or undertakings or on particular works under construction."

My reason for moving this amendment and taking the valuable time of the House is that the portion actually to be transferred is very small, and therefore, to trace all the unissued stores throughout the State, to take stock of them, to take the total indents made in the previous years into account, etc., in my opinion, is a cumbrous procedure which is not commensurate with the time and energy this is likely to take; further, the gains to Bengal or the loss to Bihar that will result from this will not be commensurate with the actual time and energy and even expenditure incurred on these operations.

I know that this provision has been inserted with a view to bringing it into line with the provision in the States Reorganisation Bill which we have adopted already. But the conditions there were definitely different, and therefore, such a provision, was in my opinion, necessary in that Bill. But here, it will not be necessary to follow what has been laid down in the States Reorganisation Bill.

That is why I submit that these sentences may be omitted. The provision in clause 22 (1) lays down clearly that whatever stores are in the transferred territories shall be transferred to Bengal, and to that, we have no objection.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 22 reads as follows:

"Subject to the other provisions of this Part, all land and all stores, articles and other goods in the transferred territories belonging to the State of Bihar shall, as from the appointed day, pass to the State of West Bengal."

So, if we retain this provision, all the stores lying unused or unutilised in the transferred territories shall go to Bengal. I am only objecting

to a census or a regular estimate or a regular accounting or a regular count being done of all the unissued stores throughout the State, for the purposes of this transfer. My view is that this will not be necessary, because this will not be commensurate with the trouble that it involves.

Therefore, I would suggest that, perhaps, Government might think of dropping this portion of clause 22.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment moved:

Page 8—

*omit* lines 13 to 21.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The hon. Member himself has pointed out that this clause has been taken bodily from the States Reorganisation Bill. If the necessity of introducing a separate Bill for the transfer of these territories from Bihar to Bengal had not arisen, these proposals too would have formed part of the original States Reorganisation Bill, and whatever difficulties may have to be faced would have had to be faced then also.

Besides, the proposal contained here follows a general principle. In the circumstances, it will be difficult for us to depart from the policy that we have adopted. In the case of the bigger Bill too, even to the small areas, such as the four talukas in the south of Travancore-Cochin, which are transferred to Madras, this principle is applied. Similarly, Abu is transferred from one State to another. There too, this principle was made applicable. I do not see how we can depart from the policy which we have generally adopted and followed.

**Shri Syamnadan Sahaya:** I thought that it was only proper to have brought this to the notice of the Home Minister and of the House. I do not press the amendment. In the other Bill, this provision was included, and I think, it was an important check. So, I do not press this amendment.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The better course would be for the Bengal and Bihar representatives to sit together and to decide that they would not follow this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member got leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The hon. Member may persuade Dr. Roy and Mr. Sinha not to go in for these things.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Shall I move the amendment relating to negotiable instruments?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the clause to vote.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** You can settle these things privately. Let not the scheme of the Bill be disturbed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 26.**—(*Credits in certain funds*)

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I beg to move:

Page 9—

*after* line 11, *add*:

"Provided that, for the purposes of such division, the amount of deposits made under the Provident Funds Act, 1922, by persons serving in connection with the affairs of Bihar and deposits made by the local authorities in the public account of Bihar shall be deducted from the amount of

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

the investment in the cash balance investments account."

The language of the amendment is clear enough. I do not think it needs any great stress to be laid on it. While the procedure adopted in the other States will be applicable to this State also in regard to the division of the general assests of the State, yet I feel that the amount kept in the general account by way of provident funds and the deposits of local authorities should be deducted, and only the balance should be distributed. That is my suggestion, in short.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The amendment is before the House.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Again, this provision also has been bodily taken from the States Reorganisation Bill. The accounts all over the country are maintained in the same form. So, I think no hardship will accrue, if we follow....

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Actually, I do not know whether in other States, the same accounting procedure is followed.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** The accounting procedure is the same all over the country. It is laid down by the Comptroller and Auditor-General for all the States. We have the same pattern all over the country.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** In that case, I do not press my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not merely a question of not pressing it, but of asking for the leave of the House to withdraw it.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I ask for the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no amendments to clause 27. So, I shall put clauses 26 and 27 to vote together.

The question is:

"That clauses 26 and 27 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 26 and 27 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 28**—*(Public debt)*

*Amendment made:*

Page 10, line 1—

after 'sinking fund' insert 'or depreciation fund'.

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**New Clause 28A**

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I beg to move:

Page 10—

*after* line 9, *insert*:

"28A. *Refund of taxes collected in excess.*—The liability of Bihar to refund any tax or duty on property situate in the transferred territories, including land revenue, collected in excess shall be the liability of West Bengal and the liability of Bihar to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess in any case where the place of assessment of that tax or duty is in the transferred territories shall also be the liability of West Bengal."

**Shri K. K. Basu:** I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Pandit G. B. Pant, printed as No. 25 in the List No. 5 of amendments—

*add* the proviso to new clause 28A:

"Provided that the Central Government shall reimburse the West Bengal Government for the amount she might have to pay thereunder".

I was trying to find out whether there was a similar provision in the S.R. Bill, but so far, I could not find any such provision. I fully agree that it is very difficult for the Bihar Government to repay. It must be done by West Bengal because there will be administrative problems. I have no objection to that. But why unnecessarily saddle the West Bengal Government which is already running a deficit and asking for more and more money from the Central Government? Therefore, my proviso says that if such payment has to be made by the West Bengal Government, the Central Government must reimburse that Government to that extent. West Bengal is not at fault for this payment because it is because of certain administrative difficulties that this has to be made. We cannot go back to Bihar and ask them to pay once this area has been transferred to West Bengal.

Therefore, I would like the Minister to consider this point:

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** If Shri Basu will refer to clause 83 of the S.R. Bill, he will find a corresponding provision. But so far as this particular clause goes, no hardship is caused to West Bengal because it will be getting its share out of the cash balances and other funds held by Bihar. So when it gets the share of the assets, it has also to meet the liability. I do not think there is anything inequitous in this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is past 3-30 now. We have to take up non-official business. Shall we dispose of this clause in the next few minutes and then take up non-official business?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I would suggest that you extend the discussion for a few minutes so that we not only finish this clause and other clauses but also the third reading of the Bill. I won't take any time; I won't speak for more than half a minute.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If that is the desire, we shall continue with this.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am not quite sure whether we are suspending the other business of the day.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will finish with this Bill and then have full time for non-official business. The House will sit longer to finish that business.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Pandit G. B. Pant printed as No. 25 in List No. 5 of amendments —*add* the proviso to new clause 28A:

"Provided that the Central Government shall reimburse the West Bengal Government for the amount she might have to pay thereunder".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 10,—

*after* line 9, *insert*:

"28A. *Refund of taxes collected in excess.*—The liability of Bihar to refund any tax or duty on property situate in the transferred territories, including land revenue, collected in excess shall be the liability of West Bengal

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and the liability of Bihar to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess in any case where the place of assessment of that tax or duty is in the transferred territories shall also be the liability of West Bengal."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 28A was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 29 to 39 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 40.**—(*Provisions relating to Services*)

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** I beg to move:

Pages 13 and 14—

*for* clauses 40 and 41, *substitute*:

"40. (1) Every person who immediately before the appointed day is holding or discharging the duties of any post or office in connection with the affairs of Bihar in any area within the transferred territories shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), be withdrawn by Bihar on the appointed day at an hour fixed by the Central Government.

(2) Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, is serving in connection with the affairs of Bihar, and is resident of any area within the transferred territories, shall be given an opportunity by Bihar to opt, in writing, for service in connection with the affairs of West Bengal.

(3) Any person who has opted under sub-section (2) to serve in connection with the affairs of West Bengal shall be permanently allotted by the Central Government to serve in connection with the affairs of that State with effect from such date as it may deem fit; and he shall cease to serve in connection with the affairs of Bihar and shall be made available for serving in West Bengal with effect from such date as may be agreed upon between the State Governments, or in default of such agreement, as may be determined by Central Government.

(4) The conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day in the case of any person withdrawn by Bihar under sub-section (1), or permanently allotted to West Bengal under sub-section (3) shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government."

My amendment really seeks to substitute a clause for both clauses 40 and 41. Relating to services, there are two clauses in the Bill. But the amendment which I moved is slightly different. The idea of my amendment is that if anybody, who is at present serving in the transferred territories or who comes from the transferred territories, that is, who is a resident of the transferred territories, wishes, he should have the opportunity to opt as he wants to remain in Bihar in service or to go to West Bengal. He should have that choice, and that should be considered, if possible, subject to certain considerations of administrative importance. That should be given due weight.

As it is, the provisions laid down in clauses 40 and 41 of the Bill are to the effect that on a certain date, those people are to be transferred on orders issued by the Central Government and later on the position will be decided naturally by the constituted authority, which in this case will be West Bengal. I thought that in the interest of service, it would perhaps be desirable if those who desired to remain there were allowed to remain there, and those who desired to go to West Bengal, were allowed the option to do so. It is with a view to introduce this option that this amendment has been moved. There is no difference, so far as the intention and also the language are concerned, between what is contained in the Bill and what is suggested by me in the amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The amendment is before the House.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There is no rigidity about it. If the employees in Bihar want to stay in Bihar and the Bihar Government is prepared to retain them in its service, nobody will like to compel them to go to West Bengal. The Central Government has the final say in all these matters, and it does not intend to compel any one to either stick to a place or to go out of that place to another one. But I do not like this principle of option at all, because in our own country we will have men serving in one State, though they may have their home in another. In fact, we are introducting certain provisions in order to provide new facilities for serving in States other than those in which people have been born and have been living, so that the integrity and unity of the country may be maintained and also preserved and promoted in actual practice.

But so far as these clauses are concerned, I do not think any difficulty is likely to arise. They may have their home in another.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** In view of the clarification given by the hon. Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clauses 40 to 51 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 40 to 51 were added to the Bill.*

**New Clause 52.**

**Shri Chaitan Majhi** (Manbhum South-*cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

Page 16—

*after* line 22, *add:*

"Part IX

*Safeguards to the linguistic and other minorities*

"52. (1) The Central Government shall appoint a provisional Minorities Safeguard Board for Bihar and West Bengal with 11 members therefor, and out of the eleven members one shall be nominated by the Central Government and two from each other respective State Governments and two members of Parliament from each of the States, one being from the minority party and the other from the opposition and two more from each of the States, drawn from the general public.

(2) The Chairman of the Board shall be elected from amongst and by the members and the Central Government nominee shall be its permanent Secretary.

(3) The Board shall look into and hold suitable enquiries for charges of discriminatory as well as oppressive treatment of the linguistic and other minorities of the States concerned from the part of the State Governments or any body or groups in the States of Bihar and West Bengal acting with powers,

(a) as provided for them through proper legislations by the State Governments and the Central Government in consultation with each other and amongst them;

(b) as given to them by provisions as referred to above in clause (a) of this sub-section, to have the right to hold enquiries into matters relating to the States concerned and to visit places in those States in pursuance of their duties as mentioned in the terms of reference made for the purpose;

(c) to look into all disabilities, legal or otherwise, created in the realm of the educational, cultural, social, economic, religious and political life of the minorities concerned in order to find ways and means to overcome them and to get them redressed by drawing the attention of all concerned; and

[Shri Chaitan Majhi]

(d) to hold conferences attended by the representatives of the said minorities and of such organisations that are working for the protection of the rights of the minorities, in order to formulate suggestions and to find ways and means that would enable the minorities to enjoy maximum privileges and their civic rights that would practically be possible in the existing conditions of their life and the state of affairs in the States concerned.

(4) The Board will apprise the Parliament and the Central Government and the States Governments concerned of all their findings and their remedies.

(5) The Board will continue as long as there is no all-India arrangement evolved to serve this purpose for which this provision of Board is being set up."

*By my amendment I am demanding the creation of a Minority Safeguard Board in a manner prescribed in the amendment. The Board will look into the questions of safety and rights and the well-being and progress of the linguistic and other minorities in the States concerned. The necessity of this Board will be fully realised when we will take into consideration the state of affairs going on for the last eight years in the life of the linguistic minorities in the State of Bihar. The Zonal Council, visualised in the States Reorganisation Bill is inappropriate to achieve what is aimed at by this amendment.

It is well known in India today that the linguistic minorities have been and are being oppressed and suppressed by the Government of Bihar in the Bengali-speaking areas in the State. Hundreds of schools were deprived of their right to enjoy the Government recognition and to impart education in Bengali. Illegal and unconstitutional ways and means were devised to rob the people here of their right to assemble together and to enjoy the freedom of speech and to performing age-long festivals of their own. For that reason, the black law of Security Act was promulgated, and hundreds of people have been arrested in clear contravention of the spirit and the text of the Constitution. An unending reign of terror, and suppression and oppression of all kind have been and are being perpetrated by the Government of Bihar and their agents in the life of the linguistic minorities in the States. The officials and the hirelings under the guidance and aegis of the Government of Bihar have looted the properties of the Bengali-speaking people, made severe attack on their persons with deadly weapons, set fire to their institution because it was being conducted through Bengali medium, and have been inflicting various kinds of humiliation and disabilities on the linguistic minorities in those parts. The Government of Bihar is trying to make our life miserable by creating dissensions amongst the communities,—amongst Adibashis and non-Adibashis, Harijans and Non-Harijans, amongst Kurmis and Non-Kurmis, pursuing their divide and rule policy with regard to the linguistic and other minorities.

This is the condition of life in the places where the minorities live. So it is our demand that, so far it is practicable, the Bengali-speaking territories should be transferred to West Bengal on linguistic principle when there is a way out on principle; and there should be an effective and strong Board to safeguard the rights and the lives and properties of the linguistic and other minorities.

Though we are facing a serious objective condition in our lives, requiring a way out, yet we want that

*English translation of Bengali Speech.

things should be governed on principle. And we adhere strictly to the linguistic principle, and we do justly so. We demanded that the whole of Manbhum and Dhalbhum and all the Bengali-speaking parts of Santhal Pargana and Purnea should go to West Bengal. However much the agents of the Government of Bihar may say in refuting the truth, the bare truth is that all these areas are Bengali-speaking.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment No. 36 of the hon. Member relates to the safeguards to the linguistic and other minorities. That point has already been raised in this House and it has been ruled by the hon. Speaker that these safeguards would find a better place when we are discussing the Constitution (Ninth) Amendment Bill. So, I rule this out of order. This is not the place where it can be moved.

**Schedule**

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I beg to move:

Page 16—

lines 35 and 36—

*for* "the second half of the financial year 1956-57" *substitute*:

"the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957".

As we have substituted 1st November for 1st October, this is a consequential amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 16—

lines 35 and 36—

*for* "the second half of the financial year 1956-57" *substitute*:

"the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1—(*Short Title*)**

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Sir, I move:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6—

*for* "(Transfer of Territories)" *substitute*:

"(Reorganisation and Readjustment of States Boundaries)".

My amendment is also sentimental and emotional. It is to use instead of the words (Transfer of Territories) the words (Reorganisation and Readjustment of States Boundaries). By the use of these words, as in the case of the other main Bill, I think, we can get this Bill passed in a spirit much more friendly than what has been expressed for the last two days during discussion.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I wonder if it would be proper to make a change in the title of the Bill after we have carried on all this discussion, considered it in the Joint Committee and published it as such. I do not think it will be proper.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6—

*for* "(Transfer of Territories)" *substitute*:

"(Reorganisation and Readjustment of States Boundaries)".

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.*

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** Sir.....

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Cannot we take up this third reading on Monday?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May I humbly suggest that we have this third reading on Monday?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I put it to the House and the House agreed that we will finish it today.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill is now before the House and it is going to be passed. But I am sorry to say that the Bill will not be able to create the satisfaction that ought to have been created. It would not be able to end the controversy that has been there in the country for the last 50 years because no principle has been followed in the Bill.

We know that we wanted that the Bill should be based on the principle of language, contiguity of areas and wishes of the people. In fact, there has been an anxiety to base the Bill on language because if language be not made the basis of the Bill, why was there so much anxiety on the part of our friends from Bihar to part with the areas, to transfer the areas to Bengal? The question of language was acting behind their minds; it was also behind the mind of the Hon. Home Minister. The other day, the Hon. Home Minister said that Shri Deshmukh had confused thinking because he had changed his place. Now, I should say that the hon. the Home Minister and his friends are having confused thinking.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I never used those words.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** With regard to this Bill because.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister says that he never used that expression.

**An Hon. Member:** In any case it is correct at least as far as he is concerned.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It may be correct as far as I am concerned but I did not use it in regard to Shri Deshmukh.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** He has changed his place now. Some years ago it was language on the basis of which he wanted the reorganisation of the States and now he says that language will have no place. But we are where we were before and, therefore, on our part there has been no confused thinking. *(Interruption).*

Sir, there has been the question of lebensraum. Bengal has been accused of having a desire for land grabbing. But I say, who should be accused of this? Is it the Bengalis or is the boot on the other leg? In 1948 when Kharswan and Seraikella were added to Bihar, they took it and they refused to part with it even though it should not be with Bihar. So, the boot is on the other leg and if any charge of land grabbing is to be made on the floor of the House, it should be against Bihar.

I am sorry to say that the hon. Shri M. P. Mishra said that it was very difficult to deal with the Bengalis. And, yet, I found him anxious for a merger of Bihar with Bengal. We could not understand it. If he cannot deal with people like the Bengalis, why should there be an anxiety in him to have merger with Bengal?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I may bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that we are at the third reading stage. He knows the restrictions so far as this stage is concerned.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** I am concluding. The thing is the Bill will be passed but the Bill will never satisfy the people and the controversy that has been there in the country for the last 50 years will continue. It will not bring together the two peoples though it should have brought these two peoples together so that a strong and united India could be built. In going to solve a problem the authorities have created new problems. If anybody is responsible for that the responsibility lies on the Congress High Command.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Gaya East): I rise to support this Bill, but at the same time I would like to place my views on the dangers that confront this country on the borders of Bengal. Bengal has been vivisected. West Bengal is tottering on one leg. I plead for the merger of the adjoining provinces with Bengal-Bihar, Assam and Orissa. I plead for merger not because I believe either in a unilingual or in a bilingual or in a multi-lingual State, but because I believe that that is the only solution of all the problems that confront us. I stand for the establishment of a unitary State. But knowing fully well the limitations under which we have to work at the present moment, the only solution now is merger. Bengal is tottering on one leg; it has been vivisected; half of Bengal has gone over to Pakistan. Now West Bengal fall either on our side or on the side of Dacca or Peking. West Bengal is being subjected to gravitational pulls from two different directions—from Peking and from Dacca. The gravitational pull from Peking is becoming stronger and stronger day by day. East Bengal has gone out of the Indian Union. West Bengal will also go out if it is not integrated with the adjoining provinces.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** It will remain in India.

**Shri Brajeswar Prasad:** West Bengal is far away from Delhi. The farther you go from the centre of gravitation, the lesser becomes its pull.

The fauna and flora of Bengal is akin to that of South East Asia. Darjeeling was a part of China for a long time. Why do I say that there is danger in West Bengal? It is because of these reasons. Traces of Mangolian blood are found in our veins. The unrest in the Nagaland ought to be an eye-opener. Let us be on our guard. The gravitational pull of Dacca is also a factor to be reckoned with. Sarat Babu stood for an independent Bengal. The gravitational pull of China will become irresistible if both parts of Bengal are integrated into a sovereign independent republic. I am not thinking in terms of military defence, for defence is the responsibility of the Government of India. The area of a province is not a factor of any military significance. The old conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League will arise again if the two parts are united within the framework of the Indian Union. There would have been no Pakistan if Bihar had not been separated from Bengal. The old conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League will not arise if before East Bengal comes back into India, West Bengal is integrated with the adjoining provinces.

**Pandit S. C. Mishra** (Monghyr North-East): I oppose the whole Bill tooth and nail, as it has ignored the basic factor that the people of the areas concerned should be taken into consultation. Our Home Minister can by no means make any good out of this Bill. This Bill has solved no problems. I saw just now what the hon. Member from Bengal, who spoke before me, felt about this Bill and I reiterate it. Everybody will understand that perhaps the Home Minister may think it is a make-shift arrangement for some years and somehow we have bypassed the problem. But this problem will arise again because without taking the census or a plebiscite, the Home Minister has left all the three parties like this. I repeat

[Pandit S. C. Mishra]

once more that for some time there may be no quarrel, but immediately after that, Shri Chatterjee and people like him will always be going fifty years back and they will be saying that this part ought to have come to Bengal, that part ought to have gone to Bihar and this part ought to have gone to Orissa. I made it plain on the very first day and I repeat it again in front of the Home Minister that it is a great sin to keep in Bihar any thana, any taluka or any district which by a majority is Bengali-speaking or wish to go to Bengal or to Orissa. Our Home Minister thinks that we take something from here and give it to Bihar so that Bihar may be satisfied—Kharswan and Seraikella have not been taken away from Bihar and Bihar should be grateful for it. This is exactly the monkey's justice and nothing more. By saying that, the Home Minister tries to placate one State here and placate another State there, but no State is going to be placated and shall be placated.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The monkey did dispense justice and no attempt was made to placate anybody.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Dispensed justice in order to placate itself.

**Pandit S. C. Mishra:** When one tray went down, for the time being the balance was tried to be made up. Here I think for some time the Bihar people will be taken into a conference in a room and said this and that; at another time the Bengal people will taken into another room and said this thing and that thing and so on.

Two fundamental injustices have been done. Here the Home Minister thinks that all the factors that are to be calculated are either he himself, that is the Home Minister, the Chief Minister of Bihar and the Chief Minister of Bengal. For this venerable *malik* of Delhi, people do not exist at all, if today a contingency arises. Well, you may have land, but why drag one set of people from here and another set of people from there? In Purnea District, if an option is given, I think 80 per cent. of the population will wish to come out of that area and vacate the whole area for Bengal. That would have been an improvement and lakhs of refugees might have been settled there. Our benign Government will say nothing about it and will give no consideration. They will give consideration to anything about the Chief Minister, anything about the Home Minister, but nothing about the people who inhabit the areas.

I am very weak, this being the fifteenth day of my fast and so I cannot speak very much.

If we look back on the story of Phillip Bonaparte—Louis Bonaparte, we find that he said "my brother perished because he was vaccillating". Our great lords of Delhi also feel that if they vacillate, if they go away a bit even from their determination, perhaps they shall be losing in the coming elections. Anyway, once more I say that the basic principle has been ignored and the people of those areas have been ridden rough shod. Neither has this question been settled. Had the plebiscite been taken in all these States, there would have been no quarrel. The thing that pains me most is that a problem which could have been very easily settled without any party having a chance to grumble has not been tackled in that way, because our rulers do not take the people into confidence.

4 P.M.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think the House desires that this discussion should be concluded. I now call upon the hon. Minister.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Sir, I was surprised when certain speeches were made by the Members sitting in opposite benches. I do not think that the last speaker belongs to any political party.

**Pandit S. C. Mishra:** Certainly, the Socialist Party of India.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Yes, I was mistaken and I stand disillusioned. So I have found the key to his speech and I do not propose to reply to it.

So far as other Members are concerned, I am, on the whole, thankful to the House for having adopted the Bill almost unanimously. There are some cynics always even in the brightest of society and one finds relief in the thought that their forebodings seldom come true. Only they see red everywhere, they themselves being immersed in red.

As to the merits of this Bill, I remind the House that it is not the Government which is directly responsible for the proposals contained in the Bill. The proposals emanated from the States Reorganisation Commission. That Commission has been applauded by many of the Members sitting opposite. They have given a due measure of praise to the Commission. We have accepted the proposals of the Commission and the Commission expressed the hope, which they have stated in their own unequivocal language, and which I would like to quote before I conclude. They say:

> "The redrawing of these boundaries has been one of the most difficult problems with which this Commission has been faced. We have tried to arrive at decisions which are in our opinion fair and equitable. We have been anxious to ensure, if possible, that the sterile and unfortunate controversies which have taken a great deal of the time and energy of the leaders of Bengal and Bihar should be brought to an end as early as possible."

This Bill has been designed in order to put an end to these controversies. I hope it will fulfil that purpose. But, if any misguided people still persist in continuing these sterile controversies, they will find their labours and energies ultimately lost in darkness, in dust, without yielding an iota of any result.

The chapter of any territorial controversies between Bihar and Bengal is closed. It is not going to be reopened. There may be union of Bengal and Bihar.....

**An Hon. Member:** No, no.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** ..... but there will be no further transfer of territory from one to the other except with mutual consent. So, whatever people may still be designing, whatever be their plots, I for one believe that they will never succeed. Goodwill will grow. There will be more of mutual amity, fellowship, friendship and comradeship between the citizen of Bihar and Bengal and they both will join hands in making an earnest endeavour for the welfare and progress, not only of their own respective States of Bihar and Bengal, but of the whole of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

---

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Banaras Distt.—Central): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1956."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION OF FILMS—*concld.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume discussion on the resolution moved by Shri N. M. Lingam on the 3rd August, 1956, regarding control and regulation of production and exhibition of films. Out of 2 hours and 15 minutes allotted for the discussion on the resolution, 2 hours and 14 minutes are left for its discussion today.

**Shri N. M. Lingam** (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as the House knows, the resolution that I moved the other day seeks to invest Government with greater powers so that it may effectively control and regulate the production and exhibition of films in the country. This raises two questions. One is, if the state of the film industry in the country is such that greater control and regulation is necessary, and the other question that naturally arises is, if the present powers of the Government are not adequate to deal with the situation.

To deal with these two aspects, one has naturally to go to the power and influence of the film. I need not dwell at length on the great influence the film has on the human mind. Along with the Press and the Radio it has become one of the three powerful means of mass communication and it can be said that its power is far superior to that of the Press and the radio put together.

Sir, in this connection I shall refer to the power of the film referred to by our Prime Minister during his inauguration of the Film Seminar held here recently. This is what he said:

> "The influence in India of films was greater than the combined influence of books, newspapers and periodicals, and anything that was likely to have such a comprehensive influence was of the utmost importance from any point of view, whether in terms of art or of moulding younger generations."

Therefore, the Prime Minister added:

> "The Government must be intimately concerned with it, though in what manner might be a different matter."

He did not like too much interference by Government, but Government must inevitably be concerned with an industry which had such tremendous and wide influence.

I need not take the time of the House in going further into explaining the power of the film. Now that it is universally recognised that the film has become of such great influence for mass communication, naturally, we seek to find how it affects society. It has like all powerful things the capacity to affect society for good or bad. We have the atom bomb. The power of the atom can revolutionise the world by bringing peace and prosperity to the people if it is used for peaceful purposes; or it could create wholesale destruction. So, Sir, anything that is powerful in the world could be used for the tremendous good of the people or for their downfall.

Sir, of late there has been a general searching of the heart and that of the mind with regard to the influence of the film throughout the country. Advanced countries in the west have carried out enquiries into the influence of the film on the mind of adults generally and on that of the younger generation in particular. Various surveys have been made and one of the greatest film-producing countries, namely, the United States of America have probably undertaken the most comprehensive survey. The fact that a body like the United States Congress thought it necessary to go into the question of the effect of the film on the people shows the importance attached by that body to this very great problem.

I shall ask the indulgence of the House to go into the state of the film

industry in that country and to quote some of the findings of this Senate body which went into the matter recently.

> "The Supreme Court has not ruled that the constitutional rights of a 'free screen' or of a 'free press' include the right to present any idea that may come to a film producer's or editor's mind. While the Supreme Court has handed down no legal definitions, it has tacitly acknowledged that that which is obscene, incites to violence, or otherwise jeopardizes law and order is subject to legal restraints on the screen as in everyday life."

In the concluding part of their report the Committee observes—

> "The violence and brutality in motion pictures which has coincided with increased behaviour of this type on the part of young people must be counteracted with a strong insistence on the part of motion-picture producers to adhere to the principles of the Motion Picture Production Code which outlaw this type of film content. The motion-picture people must assume the responsibility of helping young children form opinions and attitudes that will help them meet the problems of living in our complex society to the best interests of both."

So, the body which went into this question has come to the conclusion that its influence has not been such as to make people live a decent living as to enthuse the people for better life, for a better taste in life, for appreciation of art and beauty in life. Strange as it may seem, if one goes through the report, it will be clear that all evidence tendered before the Committee is against the present trend of films, for its capacity to do any good. But, unfortunately, the stranglehold on the industry of big business is such that the conclusions of the report are equivocal.

Several reports have been published by the UNESCO also on this question of the influence of films on society. While they agree that the film has great influence on people, young and old, they are not unanimous in their conclusion that greater control is necessary so that the film industry could be regulated by Government. In a country of free enterprise like America they are obsessed by this theory of *laissez faire*. One could easily understand it. It is also possible that the study of psychology in the west is not so advanced as to precisely find out the effect of the motion picture on society.

They generally are of the view that for people especially children and adolescents who are of balanced minds, who have had good upbringing, who have had good family relations, the film, however bad it might be, will not constitute a menace. It is for the children the adolescents who have a predisposition to crime or for delinquency of any other type that the film is a positive danger. But in our country with our five thousand years of experience of study of the mind of the young, we know that the influence of ideas on mind is very subtle, but at the same time very effective. We know that the mind is such a delicate mechanism that any suggestion, any idea it comes into contact with, is bound to affect it. It constitutes a cause and the effect must be there. It may be that the effect is not manifest as soon as the cause occurs, but we know Indian psychology has proved that any idea, any new idea, or any new impression, affects the mind profoundly and the effect though it may not be apparent at the time of the occurrence of the cause does affect the personality of the individual. So, we need not in this matter be guided by what surveys in the west have shown to us. It is interesting for us to see that all these surveys had shown that the influence of the film of late has been deleterious. That is the general position of the film industry in the world at large. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is censorship of some kind or other in every country in the world. The method of censorship varies. In the U.S.A., for example, the industry itself through the institution called Production Code Administration, seeks

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

to censor films. In the U.K. and the Scandinavian countries, the system is still more advanced and is probably the best having regard to the conditions obtaining in those countries. But, it is also admitted that censorship with all its comprehensive code has not been able to curb this trend on the part of the film industry to pander to the lower tastes of the people and to create artificial conditions with a view to afford an escape from the hard realities of life, to glorify crime and violence and to indulge in sadism.

With this brief survey of the influence of the film on the people the world over, I wish to refer to the position of the film industry and its relationship with the people of this country. We know the film industry started from scratch. It has developed without much financial assistance from the Government. It has developed without any organised technical or other help. It has produced good pictures; it has also produced some very good artistes. But, on the whole, we have to admit that it has not come up to our expectations. We do not grudge it and it will be unfair on the part of the Members of this House not to give credit to what has been done. But, we expected the film industry in the country to reach greater heights, in harmony with our civilisation of 5,000 years, heights in conformity with our great culture and our national ideals and great traditions. I do not know if it is worthwhile going into the causes which have contributed to the inability of the industry to rise to the expectations of the people. The film industry, for its part, lays the blame at the door of the Government. It says that it has developed without much assistance from the Government, that it has been struggling against heavy odds, unfair competition from foreign films, lack of technicians, lack of adequate market and innumerable other difficulties. An impartial enquiry into this state of affairs has been made by a Committee constituted by the Government to go into the working of the film industry.

According to that report, we have about 2,426 permanent and semi-permanent and about 793 cinemas located in tents. The daily attendance of cinemas in India is 16 lakhs, which works out to an annual attendance of 60 crores. This should give us an idea of the vast influence of the film in our country. In a year, nearly double the population of the country sees films and is affected by it for the better or for the worse.

I wish to say a few words on the question of the control exercised by the Government on the film industry. The Central Government has no powers to control the production in the industry. The production of films is a State subject. The Central Government can only sanction the exhibition of films in the country. It is rather anomalous that when the Central Government has the press and radio directly under its control, it should have only partial control over the most powerful mass media of communication namely the film. The first thing that I would suggest is that the question of production of films should be centralised. At least it should be brought into the Concurrent List so that the Centre may have a more effective voice in the production of films. Unless that is done, you cannot lay down any policy to be followed by the industry in the production of films and no effective check could be exercised on the tendency to produce films according to the whims and fancies of the producers. That is, according to me, a very necessary step if the Government really wants to have an effective voice in the film industry as a whole.

I shall refer to censorship. The Government centralised censorship after the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee which was appointed in 1928. It took several years for the Government to come to this decision. But, it is a welcome decision and they have done it. They are trying to make it as effective as

possible. There are several lacunae in the process. Under the scheme, no approved copy of the script is deposited with the Censor Board or with the Government. The producers can substitute portions of a censored film by others of equal length which the Board has never seen. The trailers which are shown are not to be certified. No scrutiny of the publicity materials, the photographs issued to the journals and the daily press and for display in the lobbies of the cinemas is made. Posters exhibited outside the theatres are also not scrutinised by the Censor Board. There is no legal provision for prior scrutiny of scripts. No scrutiny also is made of films before export.

There is also another dangerous aspect. I call it dangerous because we follow the west in classifying the films into two categories, A category and U category films. The A category is for adult audiences only and the U category for universal exhibition. This is just a copying of what is the practice in the west. What is happening is, when a film is advertised for adult audiences only, the producer does not hesitate to exploit the implied salaciousness of that film. He makes much of the fact that it is for adults only. The result is that even adolescents and others go to these films. How does the Government regulate the audiences in the theatres? They do not insist on age certificates. You cannot expect the policemen or magistrates to stand at the entrances to see that only adults enter the theatre to see pictures certified for adult audiences only. Although pictures are divided into A category and U category pictures, in actual practice, this leads to an abuse of the concession because it is difficult to see that adults alone see pictures of the A category, and children are severaly excluded from such pictures. We need not, in this respect, be guided by what is happening in the west. We have certain standards, norms and values of our own. It should be beneath us to see the exhibition of a film which is not suitable for the people at large. If a picture is decent, people without any distinction of age must be able to see it. The very fact that a certain picture is limited to a particular audience shows that there is something seriously wrong with it, and I would strongly urge that this distinction should go. Our pictures should be of such a high order that no one should be afraid of exhibiting them universally.

So, my point was that there are difficulties in the enforcement of this censorship. And with regard to foreign films, what is happening? The Censor Board is very stringent in its application of the code with regard to foreign films, we agree, but the background, the tradition of the West is different from that of ours. So, even after the stringent scrutiny of Western films, we find that the Western pictures are revolting to us, because we do not view it, at any rate the vast majority of the people that go to films do not view the films from the point of view of the background, the tradition and the culture of the West. So, the effect is that either we have a distorted view of the people of the West, of their culture and tradition, or we try to imitate them thinking that that is the best in Western life. Either way it is fraught with danger. It would be best if the West realised and cooperated, seeing the reactions in our country to their films that are exported, but in the absence of such a reciprocal arrangement, the result is that we suffer for the deficiencies in the production code administration of the Western countries. The principal country that exports films to us is the United States and unless a more rigorous policy is followed with regard to the import of films from that country, we have to put up with what I would call the objectionable features in the Western films, because if the censor is to apply our standards to the Western films, he would not be able to certify even a single film, and if he allows it from Western standards, it is bound to cause upsets and dis-

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

equilibrium in the minds of people who visit the cinemas in our country. I do not suggest a ready remedy. I do not say the import of foreign films should be completely banned. It is up to the Government to find out ways and means of regulating the import of foreign films so that the Indian films may grow unhampered by the evil influences of these Western films.

The House would be interested, I am sure, in the verdict of the UNESCO which conducted a series of studies on the film and the radio and the press. In its conclusions it gives this warning:

> "The warning given by the censors to producers and directors who consistently make brutal, violent, degrading or outrageously pessimistic and negative films, should have our full approval."

Then again, they say:

> "They (the children) are perfectly capable of deriving benefit from the performance; certain films elevate them morally; others falsify their moral sense, accustoming them to see in an agreeable and flattering light (to the point where they find it normal) robbery, adultery and injustice, to mention only these aspects of immorality."

So, there cannot be any two opinions about the evil effects of these films on vast masses of people not only the world over but also in a country like ours. I am not able to see how Government has been able to adopt measures to check this tendency on the part of the film industry to corrupt the minds of people. Perhaps it would be truer to say that the film industry in the country has been motivated by the box office. They have not paid any heed to the consequences of their enterprise on society. Their stand actually has been that they invest huge sums of money in pictures and unless this costly product finds a vast audience to consume it, they will be put to a loss, but this reflects a very sad state of affairs. Every institution in the world has to subserve some ideal. Every institution has a great social purpose. It is true the absence of a definite policy on the part of Government in regard to the direction, purpose and regulation of the industry has been partly responsible for the present drift in the film industry. I expect the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to let the House know what he proposes to do in the matter of organising the industry, in the matter of co-ordinating the activities of the industry and giving it a central direction and policy, what he proposes to do with regard to the setting up of a Film Bureau, with regard to the training of technicians, with regard to....

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The whole production may be taken over by the State.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** That is a suggestion and I think you will develop your point when you have an opportunity.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Of course, I will have the opportunity, I think.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** I would request the hon. Minister to tell the House and the industry at large what Government's attitude towards the industry is, how they propose to regulate the growth of the industry, to what extent they are alive to the difficulties of the industry, to what extent the industry is to blame, to what extent the public, the press and the Government are to blame. Unless there is a clear stand on the part of Government, the industry will not be able to adjust itself. It is true, the industry owes a great deal to the public. It has to regulate itself, it must have a self-regulating machinery as in other countries but the day when such a state of affairs would be witnessed in this country is not yet, because we have not yet made the beginnings of a reorientation in the film industry of the country. The film industry has yet to think in terms of social good,

raising the culture of the people, raising the commonest man and giving him the highest taste in life. So, the Government has to step into the picture. If that is not done and the industry is left to itself, the period of transition and adjustment of the industry to the needs of the people in a changing, dynamic society, will be painful, will be long drawn out and the result will be that people will suffer.

As an eminent author said, the cinema must acquire letters patent of nobility as the theatre and music have achieved. We are launching great schemes of social and economic development, but we have huge leaks in our development, and one such huge leak in our national effort is the bad influence of mass media of communication like films. If the nation as a whole is to be raised, such leaks must be plugged and here it is that Government must step in. Let us not allow the films to corrupt the minds of our youths. The youths are the flowers of our country. The youth and children are our treasure; they are our assets. They are the citizens of tomorrow. So, let us not corrupt their minds, blight their imagination and spoil their spirits through the mass media of communication.

We keep ourselves open to all manner of influences. We import pornographic literature and all kinds of magazines. We show all kinds of films. At the same time, and in the same breath, we exhort people to improve their conduct, to be capable of rendering the greatest service to the country, to develop their personalities, and so on and so forth. We quote the Constitution *ad nauseum*, and say that we are giving the fullest opportunity to everyone to grow. But the time has come when the national effort must be conducive to the greatest good, when national energy has to be conserved for the welfare of all, and when the negative influences have to be exterminated. It is in this context that I propose that article 19(2) should be amended, so that Government could have greater powers.

The House will remember that when a question was put with regard to the memorandum of an association of mothers in Delhi with regard to the influence of bad films on the children, the Minister said that he could not do anything in the matter, because he was powerless; and if the House so desired that he should have more powers, and it gave him more powers by amending the Constitution, he would act, and he would be able to act. Now, there is an opportunity to the House to invest Government with more powers, so that they may check this evil tendency.

The committees that have enquired into the state of affairs in the west have shown that mothers from all over the world have given evidence and have shown in unmistakable terms their uneasiness, their anxiety and their apprehensions, in regard to the effects of films on the younger generation. In our own country, there are other difficulties also, which are beyond the reach of the censors.

The main classes of films are the social films, the biographical films, the mythological films and the 'Fantasy' films. In the social films, the theme is entirely divorced from the realities of life.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member wanted only ten minutes at that time. He has got them already.

I have got the names of about eight Members on my list. Surely, the hon. Mover himself would like other Members also to contribute something.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** I shall conclude in about five minutes' time.

I was saying that there are four main classes of films. The social films are entirely divorced from the realities of life. It is the same triangle of love; the theme ends with a note of success for virtue. But its effect on the people is that it leaves them confused.

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

Then, we have the mythological films. In the mythological films, great caricatures are made of gods and goddesses held in great veneration. Ours is a secular State. We respect every religion, every creed, every sect; from the snake-worship to the highest form of worship, every form of worship is respected. But if a producer makes fun of our gods and goddesses, showing them in dances and in revelries, such a kind of attitude wounds the susceptibilities of millions of people.

Some attention has been paid towards the production of biographical films. But even there, with regard to the details of the life of the different persons, there are controversies. We have the recent example of the films in respect of Kabir and Bhagat Singh. So, the slightest inaccuracy raises a chain of controversies. Here, again, the censors are helpless.

I am sorry to say that in the south, especially in that part of the country from which I hail, there is a campaign, as is sought to be shown, an alleged campaign of the north against the south. There is also a series of films showing communal hatred among the southerners themselves. I would have liked to give more details of these films and their effects on the minds of people, but since the time is short, I refrain from doing so. But I would only point out that these are the broad trends of our film production, and they are doing positive harm to the country.

I would conclude by saying that here is a great opportunity to the House to invest Government with greater powers, so that they may step in and control the film industry more effectively. I cannot say that Government have been above any criticism, all these years. They have allowed the industry to drift far too long. I do not know what powers Government want. At one stage, they wanted an amendment of even article 19 (6), which would empower them to regulate the industry in public interest.

These matters have to be examined. And it is for the Minister to say whether the existing powers are adequate or he wants more powers. I, for my part, however, would urge that Government should be given all the powers necessary, so that the great power of films may be used as a great lever for the educational and cultural advancement of our people, and also to subserve our national ideals to the great glory of our land.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation to amend article 19(2) of the Constitution, so as to enable the Government to effectively control and regulate the production and exhibition of films in the country.".

Two amendments have been tabled to this resolution, one by Shri Shree Narayan Das and the other by Shri C. R. Narasimhan. Do the hon. Members want to move them?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das** (Darbhanga Central): Yes.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): Yes.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that before introducing legislation to amend Article 19(2) of the Constitution, a Committee consisting of members of Parliament be immediately appointed to enquire as to how this article has so far stood in the way of effective control and regulation of the production and exhibition

of films in the country with instructions to report within three months from the date of its appointment."

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan**: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of national unity and social progress as well as a healthy moral and cultural life in the country to control and regulate effectively the production and exhibition of films, and, therefore, recommends that Government should see whether at present there are adequate powers available for this purpose and if found necessary it might take up the question of amending the Constitution for necessary powers."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: These amendments are before the House. I am not placing any time-limit on speeches. But the House will see that there are about ten names, with me, of persons who want to speak on this resolution. We have 2 hours and 15 minutes for this, and the Mover himself has taken 45 minutes. So, no hon. Member should exceed ten minutes.

**Shri Achuthan** (Crangannur): Though no chits have been sent, we also would like to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Certainly, I would presume that every Member present here wishes to speak.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das**: The House is extremely grateful to the hon. Member who has moved this resolution, for he has given an opportunity to this House to express its views on a very important subject which affects the whole community in India.

Some time ago, I had tabled a question regarding this matter. And the Minister was pleased to state that although he had received a petition signed by about thirteen thousand housewives and mothers of Delhi pressing action to control the evil of the cinema, and although he would do whatever was possible under the present Constitution, yet he may not be able to do full justice to the case that was represented to him, and he pleaded his inability. He wanted that this House should express its views on this matter, that the Members should give vent to their feelings, and if they suggested that there was a necessity to amend the Constitution with a view to bringing about some reforms in the matter of the production, control and regulation of films, he would be glad.

I am very glad that this resolution has secured the ballot, and this House has now got the opportunity.

No one can deny the importance of films in our life. It plays a very important part, educationally, nationally and culturally, besides providing entertainments. There are various ways in which films have an effective influence on the various sectors of society, children, mothers, adults and others. Although they are an effective means for the promotion of national culture, education and healthy entertainment, if they are not regulated and controlled, they may go astray and lead to rather degeneration and decay of society. Films which are a means of uplift and progress may lead to disaster. I would quote from the Report of the Film Enquiry Committee the view expressed by some educationists:

"On the whole, the influence of music and dancing of the average Indian film on children's tastes is not healthy or of good quality. Children learn by imitation and the gestures and language of love scenes, dare-devilry, roguery and crime leave impressions which take some time and more powerful and intimate influences to eradicate".

This shows that films are to be controlled and regulated in an effective manner.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

At present, as has been stated by my hon. friend, the Centre has control only on the certification of films. The production and distribution of films are still left to the States. I am sorry I cannot say in what way the various States have exercised control over the production and distribution of films. I am not quite aware of this. I think there may be different ways of controlling and regulating the production and distribution of films in different States. But as long ago as 1927, a Committee was appointed to inquire into certain specific matters with regard to films. At that time, also, it was suggested that the production of films should be regulated and controlled by the Centre. I do not know why at the time of framing the Constitution, production of film was left in the State List. It was not brought even to the Concurrent List. But there is a provision in entry No. 52 of the Union List which says that if certain industries are declared of national importance, they can be brought under control by the Centre. So like other industries which have been taken over by the Centre, the production of films should also be brought under the control of the Centre. I do not know why the Government have not taken steps in this direction so far. In view of the fact that this industry now plays a very great and important part in various sectors in various manners —this is a very important means of mass communication—I think the Government should have taken some steps as will give them power to regulate and control the production of films also.

As has been stated by my hon. friend, this film industry is not only a means of entertainment, but with the advance of science, with the progress of science, educationists feel that even films can be a very great instrument of mass education. They can help in the spread of education, in teaching various subjects. Therefore, although I am conscious that the Government have given a huge amount to a society registered under a certain Act and they would be responsible for films for children, I think that is not sufficient, and Government should take control over this industry.

As regards the question whether this industry should be nationalised altogether or it should be left to the private sector without any interference, there are two points of view urged. One view is that if Government interfere with this industry and nationalise it, then art will not progress and there will be restriction on the development of art and other things. Therefore, the suggestion is made that this industry should not be nationalised. But there are others who hold the view that the individuals who are engaged in this industry may have in view both purposes: they may have in mind the social aspect also. But generally it is seen that private persons promote industries with a view to making private profit. With the profit motive in their minds, they do not take care whether the films produced have a good social aspect and produce a healthy effect on society or not. They do not care to see that no evil effects are produced on society through the medium of films.

Therefore, there should be some control. I do not, for the time being, advocate that the film industry should be nationalised. But it should be controlled in various ways. There should be some balance between the two. Whereas individuals should be allowed to produce stories for films, their production, distribution and exhibition should be controlled by some body to be set up by Government with the effective participation of such persons who can be in a position to see whether those films are for the benefit of society or not.

There is a Censor Board functioning at present, but, as has been

stated in reply to my question, sometimes even the Censor Board is not in a position to ban the exhibition of such films as are not in the social interest of the community. They think that article 19 (2) of the Constitution stands in the way of such a course of action. Unless there are clear grounds to show that the film is indecent, they cannot prevent its exhibition.

Therefore, I would like to suggest the appointment of a Film Council. I do not know what were the reasons why Government did not think it worthwhile to give effect to the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee for the appointment of a Film Council. There should be a Film Council consisting of persons from Government and also other qualified independent citizens who would advise the industry, the Censor Board and the Government on different matters regarding film production. I would suggest that there is necessity for such a Council at the Centre to perform the functions I have indicated.

As has been stated here, in the U.S.A. there is a separate Committee consisting of representatives of Government as well as independent persons to regulate production. It has been suggested that on the basis of the American model, there should be a Production Code Administration here. There should be a Committee to look after production and to advise the producers on various matters so that the films produced may be to the advantage of the society.

Therefore, although I am in agreement with the principles suggested by my hon. friend, I have moved an amendment only with a view to see that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament should be appointed to go into all these questions. Since I was busy with the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill, I was not able to find out how far the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee have been given effect to by Government. I would like to know what were the recommendations given effect by Government. But I would like to suggest that there is great necessity to examine this question of the working of the present Cinematograph Act and the powers at present given to the Central Government and the State Governments, and how those powers have been utilised.

5 P.M.

The control, regulation and production of films—all these things will require to be studied. If after study, the Members of Parliament come to the conclusion that there is a necessity of amending and, if so, in what way, article 19(2) of the Constitution, then the House should give its verdict. Therefore, I think the hon. Mover will accept my amendment to the Resolution.

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi** (Nellore): I have very few observations to make on this Resolution. However much I appreciate the sentiments that have been expressed by both the Mover of the Resolution as well as my friend Shri Shree Narayan Das, I have not been able to see eye to eye with them in regard to the amendment of the Constitution for this purpose. Though the House is very much accustomed and habituated to the amendment of the Constitution in other sectors, I do feel that there is no need for the amendment of the Constitution for this purpose.

The Cinematograph Act of 1952, as modified up to September 1953, has given ample powers to Government to interfere, where it is necessary, with the discretion of the producers and to make the film a medium of education and entertainment.

The industry should be considered as one which is very young in this country. It had its beginnings in the year 1917 in the motion picture trade and the talkie movement came in

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

1931. After a series of trials and errors and spending lakhs of rupees over this industry, the producers have now come to a stage when they will be able to stand on their own legs.

No doubt, there are certain films which do require a good deal of modification and pruning and censorship. I am sure, to the extent possible, the Board of Film Censors is doing that work to the great satisfaction of the film-goers. To see that everything is modelled on the sentiments of a few people is not possible because there are varied notions and varied tastes in this country and the film producer, knowing the psychology of the country, tries to produce films so as to suit every taste. Here and there if there is too much of romance, I think, the Film Board of Censors is doing its little bit of work by cutting such portions which are really found to be objectionable.

Here, in India, we have got about 200 producers and about 3,500 cinema theatres, apart from the touring cinemas that are going about in the rural areas. The producers employ about a lakh of personnel and lakhs of rupees are being spent every year for the purpose of production, each film costing about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs. Money is found somewhere and sometimes the distributors also give advances for the development of this industry.

I see that the Government, at any rate the Minister-in-charge has been anxious to see that the Constitution is amended so as to give him more powers in the matter of control of films and film production. I think, in the year 1954, in the month of August—and it seems to be August indeed—there was a resolution on the floor of this House discussed, when the Minister has said that he would like to have more power given by Parliament to him for the purpose of improving film production and also for the betterment of the morals of society. I do think that the Government is not the only institution which should think of pruning the morals of this country. The film-goers themselves have got their own tastes. It is not every film-goer that appreciates every film he sees. The moment he sees that a particular film is not up to his standards, naturally, he dissuades other people from going to that film at all.

Of course, the student population is there and the student population is anxious to see every sort of film; especially in their teens, they are attracted more by romance than by anything else. But, we must not forget the fact that the film producers have been doing their best in improving the art and the histrionic talent of the country, in developing the taste for music and doing everything for the promotion of the art in several ways. If such an attempt is going to be restricted further, I am afraid that the incentive to produce the best of films will be very much reduced and, to that extent, the Government will be doing something wrong against the development of the film industry.

I learn that the Government is already taking several steps to improve the film industry by way of giving annual rewards to the best films. I think there is also a proposal to introduce a Film Production Bureau to advise producers before starting production. I am also told that a Film Financing Corporation will be established to finance these film producers and a Children's Film Society is going to be established. The Government has undertaken the enterprise of producing documentary and instructional films which are excellent in their own way. There is very little to be said against it and we have everything to say in its favour. If the hon. Members of Parliament feel that it is necessary that the Government should be given greater powers to control the morals of the country and as such the morals

of the producer himself, I think, they have already the powers under the rule-making powers given under the Cinematograph Act. I think they can tighten up the rules and see that better films are produced.

As a matter of fact, we see nowa-days that historical any mythological pictures are more in the forefront; and, there are, of course, a number of social pictures too. The social pictures have, no doubt, been having a little bit of unhealthy influence over certain minds. But, that alone should not be taken as the main reason for the Government having greater control over the film industry. The Act itself imposes several restrictions and Government also take several steps whenever they are required. The power of the Central Government or the local authority to suspend certain films in certain cases is also there under the Cinematograph Act.

I may just refer to the opinion of our Prime Minister when he inaugurated the Film Seminar under the auspices of the Ministry of Education of the Government of India in Delhi on the 27th February, 1955.

On the question of censorship he observed "that creative art should be allowed to improve without much of State interference" for, he said, "the State cannot be the judge of men's morals."

On another occasion, Dr. Radhakrishnan at the time of the opening of the Canadian paintings in Delhi, I think, observed:

> "Whereas it is the function of the State to provide food, clothing and shelter, it should not socialise intellectual and artistic endeavour. The highest work of genius is individual free, unregimented and uncontrolled. The artist cannot be told his direction. He does not perhaps know it himself. The State can give art courage, confidence and opportunity. It is to be a patron, not a master."

These words are very significant, and I commend them to the hon. Minister and other Members of this House and not to have too much of interference in the production of films. As it is, Government have enough powers to exercise, to see that the film production is properly conducted.

In the end, I would only say that the film production in this country is just developing on proper lines, and any interference by the Government would be uncalled for. I would say that it is not worthwhile that the mighty arrow of the Government should be used on the small sparrow.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** I have moved my amendment, which does not vary very much from the resolution of Shri Lingam. I felt that Shri Lingam's resolution was somewhat mandatory and I thought that it should be more of the type of giving direction in order to meet the situation. I commend my amendment to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and I do not mind if he makes certain verbal alterations. I admit I hastily drafted it and therefore if further verbal alterations are necessary, they may be carried out in order to meet the situation. But I think my amendment will meet the purposes of Shri Lingam and of the Minister and to some extent meet the viewpoints of the hon. Member on the other side who just had his say.

As we all know, film production is a very complicated affair. Several people, artists, playwrights, musicians and others combine and bring out a film; it takes months and means a lot of money. Ultimately the film has to be sold and profit made. Surely those who produce film do not do it for the sake of philanthropy. They may be philanthropic-minded, may donate and be charitable-minded, especially for deserving causes. But essentially they are interested just in making money, which everyone is normally entitled to. As a result

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

they necessarily look to the box office. They cannot spend money and just lose it, failing to catch the box office. Sometimes naturally the box office may mislead them and lower the standard of the films. These are the difficulties of the film producers. But Government also have some duty in the matter. In falling victims to the box office, the film producers lower the standard of the films. Government cannot remain quiet because they are the guardians of the adolescents and children of the country. Even legally they are the guardians and should take care of their position, their future, their mental and moral development. All these are the first charge on the Government. Therefore, Government also come in. Thus, there is an eternal tussle between the film producers and the Censor Board, which functions on behalf of the Government. It is very difficult to draw a border line between the two. Even if any border line is drawn, it cannot be a permanent one, it will have to be flexible and as time goes on, it may have to go backward and forward.

Shri Lingam's resolution is covered by my amendment. We have to protect our youth and our countrymen against the evil effects of the films, and most of us are agreed on that point. We do find that in some cases Government have not got adequate powers. Therefore, it is felt that Government should have some more powers. I have no objection. I even welcome it. But one thing is necessary. First, you feel that the Constitution itself should be amended. I think it is a serious matter. I do not mind treating the Constitution also as a flexible instrument, but let us do the amending of it carefully and cautiously and only when the occasion demands. That is why I have given notice of my substitute resolution. The Government may change the Constitution if after examination they find that the change is necessary. But that is not enough. Merely having the power will not solve the problem, and the Minister may not actually achieve the purpose. Even if Government arm themselves with the necessary powers, they must always carry the industry with them. They must be able to persuade the industry by telling them that this is not good for the country, such and such step alone is good for the country and so on. Unless Government and Parliament also keep alive the institution of persuation, I do not think any improvement will take place. I am one with the Minister and with Shri Lingam in arming the Government with the necessary powers.

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar)**: I have expressed no opinion in the matter.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan**: But we see that the very existence of the Censor Board shows that Government want to be armed with powers. I know that the majority here is interested in some kind of control and having greater powers for the Government. Naturally the Government will have to take more powers. Being a party man, I am in the Government so to speak. I am not making a tall claim thereby.....

**Shri Veeraswamy** (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The majroity is for control.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan**: When I say Government, it includes Parliament. Parliament may pass a law and arm the Government with the necessary powers, but that alone will not be enough. Persuasive wisdom also is necessary—the persuasive wisdom of the Minister and of the Government in carrying the industry with them will achieve the purpose. I commend my substitute motion for acceptance of the House with any necessary verbal changes that the Mover may like to make.

**श्री राजा राम शास्त्री** (जिला कानपुर—मध्य): मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने आवश्यक

विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। आजकल की समाज पर फिल्मों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस पर कुछ अधिक कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आजकल आम जनता और पूरे के पूरा समाज को शिक्षित करने का यह सर्वोत्तम साधन है। जिस तरह से दूसरे व्यवसायों में है उसी तरह से हमारे फिल्म व्यवसाय में भी अच्छे और बुरे दोनों प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं।

**Shri Veeraswamy:** As the time is very short, I suggest that every Member may be given only five minutes to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member shall be given five minutes.

**श्री राजा राम शास्त्री :** आज हमारे देश का हर परिवार यह महसूस करता है कि बहुत बुरा प्रभाव इन फिल्मों का हमारे नवयुवकों पर पड़ रहा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस व्यवसाय में सुधार करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाती है तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पूरे का पूरा समाज उसका स्वागत करेगा और इसका अच्छा प्रभाव होगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आजकल के फिल्म प्रौड्यूसर जो फिल्में बनाते हैं, उसमें उनका दृष्टिकोण आम तौर पर रुपया कमाने की ओर ही अधिक रहता है। यह बात वैसी ही है जैसी कि हम पूरे समाज में देखते हैं कि जो भी व्यवसाय है उसमें हर व्यक्ति का दृष्टिकोण पूंजीवादी है और यही हाल फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का है।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि क्या इस व्यवसाय में कोई सुधार किये जा सकते हैं या नहीं। अकसर कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) का हवाला दिया जाता है और यह कहा जाता है कि हमें इस बात का हक नहीं है कि किसी निजी व्यवसाय में कोई दस्तंदाजी करें। लेकिन जब एक बार इस चीज को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है कि कोई चीज बुरी है और उसका बुरा प्रभाव समाज के ऊपर पड़ता है और उससे हमारे राष्ट्र को नुकसान पहुंचता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम को इस बात का पूरा अधिकार है कि हम दसतंदाजी करें और उस चीज का राष्ट्र के हित में प्रयोग करवाने की चेष्टा करें। गवर्नमेंट इस बात को महसूस कर सकती है कि उसको ऐसे व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक नियंत्रण का तालुक है, गवर्नमेंट उस पर नियंत्रण रखने का कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध अवश्य कर सकती है और उसको गलत रास्ते पर जाने से रोक सकती है। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि अगर सरकार इस व्यवसाय के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने की ओर बढ़े तो हमारा फिल्म व्यवसाय काफी तरक्की कर सकता है और बहुत ही ज्यादा उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

पिछले दस बारह वर्षों के अन्दर इस फिल्म व्यवसाय ने काफी तरक्की की है और जब कभी हमारी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को दूसरे देशों में प्रवेश करने का मौका मिला और वहां पर हमारी फिल्मों को भेजा गया तो वहां पर भी उनको डिस्टिंकशन मिला है। इस चीज को देख कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में सवाल यह उठता है कि अगर सरकार की तरफ से कुछ कोशिश की जाय, तो क्या उस में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सुधार अवश्य हो सकता है। मुझे अपने देश की फ़िल्में देखने का बहुत मौका मिला है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि उन का स्तर पहले से काफी ऊंचा उठा है, लेकिन सुधार की गुंजायश अब भी उन में है, इस विषय में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं कई देशों में गया हूं और वहां पर फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री की स्थिति देख कर मुझ पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा है। खास तौर से रूस और चीन में मुझे यह देख कर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि उन देशों की सरकारों ने किस तरह फिल्म इंडस्ट्री (उद्योग) को अपने हाथ में

[श्री राजा राम शास्त्री]

लेकर उस के जरिये से बच्चों से ले कर बूढ़ों तक में—सारे समाज में—शिक्षा का प्रसार किया है। हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि जो फ़िल्में बड़े लोगों के लिए हैं, उन्हीं को बच्चे भी देखते हैं, जिस के कारण उन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि बच्चों के लिये अलग फिल्मों का निर्माण हो और वे फिल्में ऐसी हों, जिन से बच्चों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि वह एक प्राईवेट इंडस्ट्री (ग़ैर सरकारी उद्योग) है, लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी, तो बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान हो सकता है। कुछ समय पूर्व जर्मनी में दुनिया भर के देशों की फिल्म इंडस्ट्री की एग्जहिबिशन (प्रदर्शन) हुई और सब देशों ने उस में भाग लिया और अपनी अपनी फिल्में वहां भेजीं। हमारे देश की फिल्में भी वहां गईं। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि दूसरे देशों की सरकारों ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया कि उनकी फिल्मों का अच्छा प्रदर्शन हो, उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा एडवरटाइजमेंट (विज्ञापन) हो और वे बड़ी से बड़ी आइडिएन्स (जनता) को अपनी तरफ खींचें और इस में उनको सफलता भी मिली। परन्तु हमारे लोगों ने शिकायत की कि हमारी सरकार और हमारी एम्बैसी (दूतावास) ने इस बात का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया कि हमारी फिल्मों का अच्छा एडवरटाइजमेंट हो ताकि वे अधिक से अधिक जनता को अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर सकें। इन सब कमजोरियों के बावजूद हमारी फिल्मों को वहां पर पुरसकार मिल सका, यह देख कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ।

मैं यह जरूर देख रहा हूं कि हमारे समाज में प्रचलित विचार-धारा और गतिविधि का प्रभाव हमारी फिल्मों पर भी पड़ रहा है, हालांकि यह भी सत्य है कि हमारे यहां ऐसी फिल्में भी बनती हैं, जिन का समाज पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमारे यहां ऐसी फिल्में अब यहां बनने लगी हैं, जो कि हमारे समूचे देश के वातावरण, समूचे समाज में सुधार और प्रगति के काम और जनता के सुधार के काम को प्रतिबिम्बित करती हैं। मैं यह भी देख रहा हूं कि हमारी फिल्मों में जनता के प्रति हमदर्दी और बड़े बड़े धनी व्यक्तियों के प्रति घृणा का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है, जो कि रुपये को बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक टैकनीक का ताल्लुक है, अगर गवर्नमेंट इस इंडस्ट्री की कुछ सहायता करे, उस को कंट्रोल करे, उस की देख-रेख करे, तो फिल्म व्यवसाय के लोग और गवर्नमेंट दोनों मिल कर इस व्यवसाय की काफी तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

मैं अधिक न कह कर सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि अगर गवर्नमेंट के सामने कोई बड़ी रुकावट है, जिस की वजह से वह कोई काम नहीं कर सकती है—हालांकि मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं—, अगर उस के पास कम पावर्ज हैं तो वह सदन के सामने आ कर और पावर्ज ले सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि आम तौर पर इस सदन की राय होगी कि इस व्यवसाय को स्वतन्त्र हरगिज न छोड़ा जाय और इसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। वह इस व्यवसाय को एक साधन बना कर समूचे देश में शिक्षा का प्रचार व प्रसार कर सकती है। इस समय गवर्नमेंट की जो डाकुमेंटरीज (प्रलेखीय चलचित्र) तैयार हो रही हैं, वे काफी अच्छी होती हैं और उनके द्वारा लोग समझते हैं कि हमारे देश और समाज में क्या काम हो रहा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस व्यवसाय को नियंत्रित करे, तो वह इस को देश की उन्नति के लिए एक मुख्य साधन बना सकती है और, मैं समझता हूं, यही प्रस्तावक महोदय का उद्देश्य है। मैं आशा

करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करेगी ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problem is not to give more powers to the Government, to regulate the cinema industry, but the problem is that the Government should be wide awake, should be alert to make use of the powers which it has already got to regulate this industry. I would like to ask, Sir, how many pictures have been banned during the course of this year for their obscenity or vulgarity? I would like to know, Sir, in how many pictures the film censors have introduced any improvement? I would like to know, Sir, in what way the film censors have tried to raise the taste of the public and to raise the social consciousness of the public? Sir, if these questions are put, I think, the record may not be very dismal, but surely it cannot be very satisfying. Therefore, I come to feel that while our film industry may be to blame because it depends so much on box office receipts, and while our public may also be to blame because every country gets the film that it deserves, I would also say that the persons who are there to regulate these films and other things are not taking this public utility as seriously as they should.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi** (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): There is no quorum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now that it has been brought to my notice, the bell may be rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma may continue.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The regulation of this industry by law and by regulations is only one aspect of the problem. The other aspect is that our public opinion should be so well organised and so sensitive that it should be able to exert some influence on the film producers. In all progressive countries, there are regular film goers' societies or associations and these associations very often exercise a very wholesome check on the production of films which tend to disrupt society in one way or the other. I fear something like that has not been done in this country. Therefore, this is an aspect of the problem into which I believe we should go.

Then, I think the problem is mainly of education and I must say our Government has been doing something in that direction. For instance, recently we had a seminar in which Mary Seaton took part, and I think she gave very wholesome suggestions to the film producers. Therefore, I believe there should be more seminars to educate the producer, to educate the actor, to educate the technician, even to educate the story-teller because all these persons go to make up the film. There should be seminars and the Government also should show the way. Some time back I saw a documentary which was produced by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the United Kingdom. It was about the rehabilitation of delinquent children. The persons who took part in that film were not professional actors. They were just picked up for the work and they did very good work. I would say that our Broadcasting Ministry should also produce films on topical subjects which can give the right kind of lead to our country. I know that documentaries are doing some good in this direction, but they are not enough. We are making just a beginning so far as children's films are concerned, and that I think is a very humble beginning. At least I think they are not going to have a bright future because of the way in which they have been given a start. So, I would suggest that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should give a lead in this matter as it is being done in the United Kingdom by producing those films which serve social needs and social ends. If that is done, I think one useful purpose will be served.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I believe that in the U.S.A. they have what is called a production code. It is given in the Film Enquiry Committee Report. There are all kinds of regulations there, how to preserve law and order, guard against barbarity, obscenity, profanity etc. All these things are given in detail. I do not know how many of these things are observed there. Perhaps most of these things are observed in the breach, but I would say there should be a similar production code in this country also and that there should be conferences between the producers and the Ministry very often so that their standards of production and the standards of social conduct can be levelled up. I believe that the crux of the problem does not lie so much in regulation as in education. We must educate all those persons who take part in the production of films.

**Dr. Rama Rao** (Kakinada): I agree with many of the views expressed by our friends Shri Lingam and others. There are a few differences, but I do not understand the actual steps which the Mover wants to propose for this, because I feel Government have enough authority as it is. Secondly, if they really want any further authority, they are welcome here, but they do not want to do anything in the matter more than what they are doing. On the one hand there must be effective censorship; on the other hand, censorship should not go to the extent of strangling initiative on the part of our producers. Therefore, within these limitations the powers they have are enough.

I welcome the opinions expressed about the improvement of the film industry. Now I want to say one or two things not mentioned by other friends. We are the second largest producers of films in the world. And I join my hon. friend Shri N. M. Lingam in complimenting our film producers on their having come to a standard, and their having established themselves and the industry on a firm basis, in spite of the unhelpful attitude of Government.

At the same time, our films are not as good or as high-classed as they should be. There are very fine film directors, and very fine film producers, but still we have to improve our films. So, I suggest that Government should undertake film production. I am not saying at present that Government should nationalise film production, though they should, in course of time.

Our aim now is to establish a socialist pattern of society. When we have that ideal before us, we must shake off our old ideas, old restrictions and old inhibitions. Therefore, we must think in terms of nationalization of the industry, but at any rate, not at present. So, I would suggest to the Minister to start film production and also the production of documentaries and features.

Of course, recently, he had stated that the artistic talent may not be available to Government as freely as to the private industry. I doubt it. I question it, in fact. Why should Government, with their mighty resources, say that they are unable to obtain the necessary artistic talents? They ought to be able to give better terms to the actors and artists than the private film producers. It is true that film stars shine in the firmament very brightly for a few years and then fade away. Many of the film stars in America also are reduced to a state of poverty, and there are funds organised for the benefit of the old film stars. On the other hand, if they are under government service, they may not get fantastic salaries, but at least their future can be assured.

Therefore, to begin with, Government ought to take up film production, particularly, production of films for children, historical films and other such things.

I am not one of those who feel that films should be completely free from romance. So far as sex is concerned, I am opposed to sexy films, for they are the greatest bane of our film industry at present, but sex is a fact which you cannot avoid.

**Shri Tek Chand** (Ambala-Simla): Avoid it in the screen.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** I mean 'sex' in a different sense.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may avoid it in his turn, but let the hon. Member, Dr. Rama Rao, proceed in his way.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** Films should have romance, but in a decent and presentable form.

Coming back to the suggestion that Government should take up film production, I would say that we have so many of our documentaries. To say in the face of this that artistic talent is not available is not quite correct. The producers of our documentaries, and our technicians have shown that they are capable of the finest of productions. So, there is no reason why Government should not take up these things.

They may even lose in the beginning. But that does not matter. They can experiment and try to gain experience. They may commit errors now and then. But that does not matter. This is a huge industry, in fact, one of the biggest industries in the country. Why should it be left to the mercies of private capitalists?

I say that Government must take up film production. If they cannot eliminate the private sector—which I do not want at present—they can enter the field and start gaining experience at least, and thus set the standard which should be there. Government, with all their resources—I am not speaking only in terms of money, but even in terms of equipment—can command many things, which the private industry cannot command.

Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to the Minister to break new ground and start producing feature films generally, and especially for children. For this purpose, it is true that we must have new sets of rules, and new forms and methods. The former administrative methods, rules and regulations, audits, and red tape, would not work in the film industry. Therefore, we may have an autonomous corporation, with enough freedom. Some fine directors,—of whom there are many—may be selected, and given the freedom to produce. I am quite sure, there are many film directors, who are devoted to art to such an extent that if Government invite them, they shall certainly be prepared to come and serve the country in preference to getting high salaries in private firms. I am sure Government will take up these things.

Regarding foreign films, there are many films from which we can learn many things. There are many high-class films which we cannot avoid. But more are absolutely sexy and worthless. They are very immoral and have a very bad influence on our people. If Government have to obtain further authority from Parliament to restrict and control and choose so far as foreign films are concerned, I appeal to the House to give it.

Regarding the 'for adults only' films, I think it is the biggest humbug. If they want more attraction, if they want more people to come and see the film, they put the label 'for adults only'—so that more young adults and old adults are attracted to the film. Actually, more young adults see the film because the advertisement says there is something secret which you should not see; they manage to see the film because you are prohibiting them from seeing it. So this 'adults only' label is the most mischievous thing. If it is really for adults, if it is objectionable for children, I would rather not have it at all.

[Dr. Rama Rao.]

Therefore, there must be greater restriction placed on foreign films, not only for the benefit of our psychology and morals but also to prevent the drain on foreign exchange. Therefore, I hope Government will take to film production. I am sure Parliament will gladly give whatever money is wanted for this purpose.

**Shri Tek Chand:** There is an impression which seems to be gaining ground that a cinema hall is a class room where one learns juvenile delinquency. There is a feeling that if there be any laboratory in any land, if there be any nursery, where young criminals are produced, are coached up and receive their refresher course, the cinema hall is a very fruitful source. This is an impression not confined or restricted to the orthodox people of this country; this is a feeling also in America. People who have devoted thought and attention have come to the conclusion that crimes and criminals receive their inspiration from some of the motion pictures, they had on one occasion or another seen. Somehow pictures depicting crime and depravity have an abiding impression on the minds of the young and they, in their own way, try to re-enact in actual life the fantastic crime they saw on the screen.

Therefore, the motion picture has made a substantial and material contribution to criminality. It has also a substantial part in encouraging depravity and moral lapses. Not that there is any lacuna in the present law. The arm of the law is long enough and strong enough even today, as it is, to check objectionable pictures. But I am a little censorious about the conduct of the censors. I feel that they are remiss in discharging their onerous duties which they owe to the society and to the impressionable youth of the country. If the picture censors were discharging their functions effectively, diligently and honourably, I have no doubt a good bit of the objectionable yardage would disappear and would not have its baneful influence on the juvenile mind. This recent distinction between A certificate and U certificate is most mischievous. The moment a picture receives A certificate, which means exclusively for the adults, it is an invitation to those who have prurient predilections to go and see the picture and thereby participate in a certain mental dissipation. Whose duty, Sir, is it to check the adolescents and to allow admittance to the adults? Naturally, the man who is selling the ticket. And, you will find, and I have no doubt that the Government has facilities to find out, that those pictures which are advertised for adults only draw crowded houses including adolescents and children. This distinction ought to disappear; the sooner the better.

Regarding the mythological and historical pictures, one thing I would like to say. If the object is to pooh-pooh religion, if the object is to ridicule people's beliefs, these mythological pictures are eminently successful. If their aim is to raise religious deities in the estimate of the people, they fail miserably.

Regarding historical pictures, one thing you must see to. There must be a very strict control to see that cinema producers do not play tricks with history; they do not fall foul of the facts. Take for instance, a recent picture depicting the life of Bhagat Singh. There they depicted certain things which exist exclusively in their imagination; certain other scenes were referred to which had no existence; in fact, they were all fiction. With respect to historical pictures it is very proper that there should be stricter control to see that history as it is reflected and not history as imagined by the producer, with, of course, a different motive and object.

I am not in favour of nationalisation of the film industry but I do feel

that Government should have a stricter supervision and control so that the cinema industry which has great potentialities for influencing the mass mind is harnessed to the service of good, clean and healthy entertainment and not to pander to the prurient propensities of the impressionable youth.

**Shri Veeraswamy**: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that hon. Shri N. M. Lingam, the sponsor of this Resolution has drawn the attention of our Minister for Information and Broadcasting and of this House to the seriousness of the deterioration of the standard of our films. Though I do not agree totally with my hon. friend, Dr. Rama Rao, for complete control over the production and exhibition of the films in our country. I also insist upon increased control over them, because many of the films in our country are so obscene that they affect our national character, tradition and general outlook on life. There is no decency or decorum in many of the films because I do not think any film commences without a love scene. Love is a secret affair and it is not a street affair. Nobody can tolerate a love scene in the streets. It is, therefore, indecent, it is contemptible on the part of a civilised people to allow such scenes to be exhibited in the theatres. This matter is a very serious one, and when the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to this, I do hope that he will see to it that at least the films to be produced hereafter do not have such obscene scenes which will demoralise our national character and spoil the youth of our country and thereby will be of no use to us at all.

You might have seen in newspapers that Bombay women numbering about 30,000 to 40,000 expressed themselves some time back against the exhibition of obscene films. In our State, even though there is lot of difference between Rajaji and Periyar Ramaswami with regard to several questions, both political and social, they are one in this respect and they have the greatest contempt for production and exhibition of obscene films which affect our character very much, which mislead our youth and spoil them. Therefore, I need not say in so many words that such films should be banned. The Government should, exercise their control, whether by amending the Constitution or through any other means. They should exercise control over the themes of the stories, the direction of the films, production and also exhibition. The Censor Board should be so patriotic as not to accept any story which contains obscene matters.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister, Dr. Keskar, to take steps to see that films on historical themes are produced—films dealing with social disabilities, caste distinctions and removal of the same, films aiming at improvement of the general standard of our people's character, themes instilling into the people the spirit of social service should be encouraged.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the House is that the exhibition of films after 10 o'clock at night affects our national health. I wanted also to make this appeal to the Deputy Minister of Health, but she is not now here. I request the hon. Minister to ban exhibition of general films in theatres after 10 o'clock at night because it affects the health of the labourers. Their health was being affected in those days before prohibition by toddy and other drinks, but now the films affect their health because they attend the film exhibitions after 10 o'clock at night and go back home after midnight. Thereby they lose their sleep. When they get up in the next morning they are so exhausted that they are not able to work efficiently and well. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that obscene things are not produced and the exhibition of films is banned after 10 o'clock. He must see that good films are produced with

[Shri Veeraswamy.]

a view to improving the standard of character of the society.

**Some Hon. Members** rose.—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is time that I call on the hon. Minister. But if hon. Members agree to take only five minutes each I will call them.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Banaras Distt.—Central): Yes, I will take only five minutes.

**An Hon. Member:** It is already past six o'clock.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Today the House will sit up to 6-30. We have not only to finish this resolution but we have to start the other one also.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : जैसा कि श्री टेक चन्द ने अभी कहा कि आज के जो सिनेमा हाल हैं वे अनाचार, वासना और आसक्ति के स्थान हो गये हैं और मैं उनसे इस बात में पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं ।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह बात भी देखनी है कि जो धार्मिक, भक्तिपूर्ण और ऐतिहासिक फिल्में हैं उनको इस प्रकार से ग़लत तरीके से सामने रक्खा जाता है कि वे वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर रहती हैं । उदाहरणार्थ मैं आपको कबीरदास जी की फ़िल्म के बारे में बतलाऊं कि हम लोग उस फ़िल्म के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगवाने के लिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय के पास पहुंचे थे और हमारे अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत से देशवासी उनके पास यह मांग लेकर आये थे और उन से यह निवेदन किया था कि इस फिल्म में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । उस फ़िल्म में कबीरदास को लोई के लवर के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिस पर कि हमने ऐतराज किया था । कबीरदास कितने बड़े संत और महात्मा पुरुष थे लेकिन उनकी जो फ़िल्म बनी उसमें उनको स्क्रीन पर लोई के लवर के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया था । हमने देखा कि बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम कोनों से यह आवाज़ आने के कि इस फिल्म का प्रदर्शन रोक दिया जाय, उस फिल्म का प्रदर्शन नहीं रुका और वह उसी रूप में सिनेमाओं में प्रदर्शित की गई क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की कि हमारे पास ऐसा कोई क़ानून नहीं है जिस से उसके प्रदर्शन को रोका जा सके ।

इसी तरह मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि पाकिस्तान ने एक हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्म का प्रदर्शन अपने यहां बैन कर दिया क्योंकि उस फ़िल्म में एक गाना "हल्ला गुल्ला भल्ला" आता था और जिसको कि पाकिस्तान वालों ने "ला इला लिल्लाह" का व्यंग समझा और यह स्पष्ट बात है कि अगर इस प्रकार के गाने फ़िल्मों में रक्खे जांय और उनके द्वारा इस तरह दूसरे धर्मों पर और बड़े बड़े लोगों पर इस प्रकार का आक्षेप किया जायेगा तो उससे देश की हानि होगी और आर्ट की उन्नति नहीं होगी बल्कि अवनति होगी ।

आप देखेंगे कि आज कल फ़िल्मों में शराब पीना, स्टन्ट फ़िल्में जैसे मारधाड़, भाग जाना, चोरी डकैती करके भाग जाना, इस प्रकार की जो फ़िल्में दिखाई जा रही हैं उन्हें देख कर हमारे युवक समाज पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ रहा है और इस तरह की असामाजिक फ़िल्मों को तो अवश्य बैन कर देना चाहिये ।

जहां तक सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा फ़िल्मों के पास किये जाने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि फ़िल्म जब तैयार हो जाती है तब सेंसर बोर्ड के पास भेजी जाती है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आपको यह करना चाहिये कि फिल्म तैयार करने का समय जब आये तभी उसके कथानक, कहानी, गीत और संवाद आदि को देखकर अगर वह तैयार करने लायक हो तो उसको बनाने की इजाज़त दी जाय और इस तरह की इजाज़त मिलने पर ही फ़िल्म की तैयारी में हाथ लगाया जाय और यह तरीक़ा अपनाने

से धन की भी बचत होगी और फिल्म देखने वालों का भी फ़ायदा होगा और फ़िल्म बनाने वालों का भी फ़ायदा होगा। अतएव मेरा यह निवेदन है कि संविधान में संशोधन करने का जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है, संविधान में इतनी जल्दी संशोधन तो नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि ऐसा कोई एक कानून अथवा नियम जरूर बनायें ताकि हमारे इस फिल्म व्यवसाय की उन्नति हो और यह ठीक ढंग से काम करे। हमको यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि भारतवर्ष के अलावा साउथ ईस्ट ऐशिया, बर्मा और कम्बोडिया आदि देशों में हमारे बहुत से हिन्दुस्तानी भाई बसते हैं और वहां भी हमारी फिल्में जाती हैं और जब वहां के लोग इस प्रकार की स्टन्ट और बेहूदा फिल्में देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म के मारे झुक जाता है। इस लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप इस बात का ध्यान रक्खें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि इस देश में अच्छी फिल्मों और शिक्षाप्रद फिल्मों का निर्माण हो।

**Shri Achuthan:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after listening to the speeches by a number of hon. Members on this resolution, I have come to feel that it is not a simple proposition. In fact, the industry has come to stay, and from the statistics that is before us we find, that throughout the length and breadth of this country, even in small villages, there is a permanent theatre run throughout the year. Hereafter, when people will become more educated and the standard of living rise, the tendency will be for more people to go to the theatre. Why? Because there is that appetite for that; there is that desire for some relaxation or entertainment. That desire is growing and we must give due encouragement to that. It has got its cultural aspect, educational aspect and the sense of artistic development. We find that in many of the films all these things are naturally there. We can improve matters by the better efforts of directors and actors. The record of the film stars in India is on the whole creditable. I do not wish to go into the other aspects of their life. But as they appear in the pictures they have given a good account of themselves and they deserve to be encouraged. Moreover, we see in a proper social picture music, dancing, new ideals, new impulses, new emotions.

What is the position of the common man in India? Most of them are poor, have no opportunities for education, have no occasion for reading, or for entertainment. So the only source of some relaxation for them, or to have some aesthetic enjoyment is simply to go to some theatre, pay two annas or four annas and have some relaxation or enjoyment for two and a half hours. This has necessarily to be encouraged. That is my view point.

This is a very delicate matter to handle. Where can we curtail or control? That is a difficult matter. I am not finding fault with the Ministry. Even though they may try their level best to see by their organisation or machinery of the Censor Board to curb in places where it is necessary, it is not very easy. Opinions differ. In the case of many a picture we find that though at the time it was produced it was properly directed and had good response, within a week or so, it has no response and the film has simply to be kept safe in a box, and is commercially a failure.

So unless the standard of the society rises and unless new codes are evolved, this problem cannot be tackled. How far can we go with regard to romance, where begins the vulgar aspect, all these are matters very difficult of a solution. We are not a set of saints to close our eyes and ears. According to me in villages this is the only source of entertainment for the common man, the workers, the labour, who

[Shri Achuthan.]

must have some source of relaxation. So, necessarily it is a delicate job.

I do not know how far the purpose is going to be achieved by amending the provisions of the Constitution. This could be better achieved by voluntary effort, by very careful and tactful handling by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and more by the associations, so that a code of morality can be evolved by which certain limits are not trespassed as to have a deliterious effect on the society as a whole. So that, instead of amending the Constitution, I would suggest that the Ministry should keep a better watch over the constitution of the Boards of Censors. Let us encourage them to have such common code by which there cannot be any conflicts as regards religion is concerned, as regards society's progress is concerned. I may even go to the extent of saying that we must not inculcate too much of nationalism. We find too much of national feeling in some pictures. This may have its undesirable effect in due course. That age is gone. We must have the future before us. The best men of society, educationists, social reformers, parliamentarians or other representatives and other organisations performing other functions should discuss these matters and formulate a code by which the percentage of unnecessary and undesirable films might be reduced to a minimum. That is the course that I can recommend at this stage.

**Dr. Keskar:** I have listend very carefully to the debate on Shri N. M. Lingam's resolution which asks the Government to take steps for amending the Constitution in order to get more powers for controlling the cinema industry.

There is no doubt that this industry has developed into the most powerful media for mass education, mass entertainment and mass contact. It is visual. It does not require education. One can see something living on the screen. Naturally, even the most ignorant appreciate it and like it. It is for this reason that throughout the world, now, millions of people in all the countries regularly see the cinema film. From that point of view, the effect of the film cannot be judged by simply treating it as, for example, any other artistic production, say, a drama. However popular the drama might be, because of the immense number of people who see that, it has a mass social effect—one film or a group of films—and it is not possible for us to brush aside the cinema production as simply an effort at mass entertainment.

I would not like here, with the short time at my disposal, to go into the cinema industry in detail. Since the time this industry has become so important and so pervading, there have been in many countries efforts to find out the effect it is having on the public and the effect it has on adolescents and juveniles. There is no doubt that there is a definite opinion amongst educationists, amongst judges and amongst sociologists that the effect on the juvenile mind of the films as they are produced today—I am not talking of our country—is not a very desirable one. Shri N. M. Lingam had quoted aptly extracts from the enquiry carried out by the American senate regarding juvenile deliquency and the effect of the cinema on juvenile crime or how far the cinema incites crime. Even before that, there have been enquiries by groups of professors, educationists and there is no doubt that films of a certain type have been instrumental in encouraging criminal tendencies, amongst the juveniles, tendencies to be not affected by violence or to like it, tendencies to commit thefts, dacoities and tendencies to develop a kind of contempt for human life. Now, all these things are there, I will not refer to them because they are available. In our country also

there is no doubt that the effect on the adolescents is very considerable. If we go to the cinema houses we see, and an analysis has shown, that the most frequent visitors to the cinema are of two categories. One are the students, the other are the uneducated masses, and in that in the cities I would say it is the students who predominate. That being so, there is no doubt that a consideration as to the standard of films and how to improve them is a matter of social importance and national importance. We cannot under-estimate the importance of this subject. We have had opportunity on the floor of this House of discussing this question sometimes during Budget discussions and sometimes also in discussing certain allied problems.

At present in this country we are following the procedure of censorship which probably was established even before 1947 but which was consolidated and considerably modified during the last four or five years. We have had the new Cinematograph Act, 1952 which has been now functioning for five years. As the present legal position stands in our country, and that I want to put very frankly before the House, the censors have got certain powers given under the law. Generally, our approach to this question has been that the censorship code that we have issued is within the limits set by clause (2) of article 19 of the Constitution, and all the detailed directives issued are based on that. There are questions raised regarding the Government's powers by many friends who spoke here, and I find a number of speakers stressed that Government has plenty of power, but it is remiss in not using those powers for that purpose. I would like, first of all, to make it very clear that we have examined this question in great detail, and Government is quite aware of all the powers it has. Of course, nothing is absolutely definite because in interpreting certain things, it is possible that there might be a difference of opinion, but as far as we have been able to examine the question, certainly Government has the power to impose reasonable restrictions regarding certain matters. As you know, clause (2) of article 19 says Government can impose reasonable restrictions regarding decency, morality, law and order and foreign relations. Government cannot go beyond these three or four subjects mentioned in clause (2) of article 19. There might be differences in the interpretation as to how far you can go and how far you cannot go within these reasonable restrictions. If one is a lawyer, one can stretch the law to the greatest extent, but Government has to take a reasonable and balanced view of things. And it is not possible for us to bring within the ambit of this everything possible, and say that we have got the power, and we shall act according to it. I would like to mention here frankly that, as I see it, there are certain types of films, which, from the point of view of our social progress, from the point of view of the juvenile and adolescent generation, might be undesirable. But can we stop them all? Can we curb them? It is possible to say that as far as questions of decency and morality are concerned, Government can do it, and can act to a great extent.

But there are a number of categories which it will not be possible for us to cover, even with the best of intentions. For example, mention has been made here of one particular matter, and my hon. friend Shri Tek Chand was very eloquent in mentioning that is the historical inaccuracies in films. He stressed greatly production of films on national heroes, which were not true to facts. That is beyond our law as it is today. There have been, and there will be doubts. Naturally, if a film producer were to take up the question of national heroes, it would be a great attraction. But as I see the law

[Dr. Keskar]

today, even if somebody produces a film on Mahatma Gandhi and shows him in the most undesirable postures, it would be very difficult for me to stop the film. I can stop it probably only by saying that that it would cause such great resentment in public mind, that the law and order situation might be breached, and therefore, we should stop the film.

There is also the question of films not being specifically very objectionable, that is, films, not having a number of very indecent scenes or objectionable scenes, but which, at the same time, might have a generally not desirable effect, from the point of view of morality or decency. It is rather difficult to get films of such a generally low standard included within this ambit.

I am trying to put before hon. Members how far it is possible for us to go and how far we feel it is not possible for us to go. My main point is that there are certain categories of films, to which some hon. Members had referred also, and which it is not possible for us to cover. I have to say this, because some Members have tried to make out a point that Government have all the powers, and it is only Government and the Censor Board, who are to blame for all that we see here. I must emphatically state that the Censor Board—and I have had the privilege of seeing their work at close quarters now, for so many years—are trying to do their best, and have done yeoman service, as far as the question of control on objectionable films is concerned. It is not easy to follow a sweeping policy regarding this.

Films come, having different subjects, different contexts, different backgrounds, and so on. There are foreign films as well as Indian films. Every film has to be carefully looked into, and if necessary, cuts have to be ordered, or if necessary, the film might be banned or not allowed. This is a very fatiguing and very detailed procedure. I do not think that the censors have been remiss in their duties. I am not prepared to accept the statement that is made, for, it is very easy to make such a statement, and it is quite possible that one hon. Member might differ from the censors regarding a particular scene in a particular film. But the censors have been trying to do their best, in trying to follow the directives laid down by Government and also in trying to follow the general policy that has been laid down in the code of directives.

Apart from these differences of opinion, I would say that they have tried very conscientiously to do their job well. It is not possible to do a perfect thing. It is human to err, and there might possibly be here and there a few errors and slips. But they are bound to occur, and we cannot judge the work of the censors by showing one mistake here or there, or one inconsistency here or there. By and large, if hon. Members will take the trouble of seeing in detail the work done by the Censor Board during the last two or three years, they will find that they have done a tremendous job at great odds, because unfortunately, they have not been getting the best of co-operation from the film industry; yet, they have been responsible for considerable improvement in the standard of our films today. But as I said, the censors can go up to a certain limit only. They cannot go beyond that. It is not possible for them to take up the question of film reform. In many directions, that might be desirable Dr. Rama Rao was referring to this, and I entirely agree with him in many things. But censorship is a very negative process. It tries to stop what is objectionable. Reform is something positive and constructive, that is, trying to show something good. It is, of course, difficult for the censor to suggest that something constructive and good should be shown. He

can only examine what is bad and ask that it should be cut out. That, no doubt, is rather an unsatisfactory thing.

I would like to mention here the steps we feel necessary—and we have been trying to take—for further improvement of, or giving greater guidance to, film production in the country. References have been made to the Report of the Film Enquiry Committee. I might say very briefly that we have already under preparation a Bill for a National Film Board which will have a unit for what is called the Production Bureau.

Shri Raghunath Singh and one or two other friends also mentioned about scripts being shown before films are prepared so that no money is wasted unnecessarily. That is exactly going to be the object of the Production Bureau. It will see scripts and give advice regarding them to the producers before they are brought before the public.

There is also a proposal to have a small-scale Film Finance Corporation to help in production of better films

So all these will be coming under the purview of the National Film Board Bill which I hope we will be able to introduce in the very first week of the next session.

Government are not very keen to control the industry or to regulate it. I, of course, see that this is a very important industry from the social point of view for the future generations. At the same time, controlling such an industry itself raises many complications and problems which Government will have to tackle successfully. It is not possible for Government to take such a step and afterwards find themselves confronted with all these problems. Therefore, we are not very eager to have such a sort of control, as desired by my hon. friend, Shri N. M. Lingam. Members in this House are sometimes accusing Government of trying to take too many powers. I must say here that we are not at all desirous of having so many powers entrusted to us, though I do agree that where it is necessary in the national interest that it has to be done, Government should certainly do it. Only if the House agrees with Government, we can go further.

As far as the question of the film industry is concerned, I do not think that from the practical point of view it will be easy to have such a control established or implemented. It might create, as I said, a number of difficulties. Shri Shree Narayan Das had said that Government should make a declaration under entry No. 52 in the Union List and bring this industry under Central control. That can be done, though that, by itself, does not solve any problem. That might be necessary if Government try to have an overall Act for control of the industry; otherwise, it would not be necessary.

For want of time, I will not refer to the question of censorship, whether it is good and how far it should go. The Prime Minister's remarks have been quoted by certain friends who did not quote what the Prime Minister said afterwards. If they had done so, they would know that he said that if films went into undesirable trends, they would have to be curbed. But that is beside the point. It is not necessary. But after listening to the debate here, I might say that we also feel that some check and control on films is essential in the national interest. There is no doubt about it, especially in a country where we are planning for a Welfare State, it is not possible that such a means of mass communication, mass entertainment and mass education cannot be just left so free that they can produce anything they like, whatever its effects on the public. At the same time, we do not feel that we should take it over ourselves and run it. I do not think that is necessary or at present desirable.

Mention has been made of foreign films. A number of other things are there to which I can reply in great detail. The suggestion of Dr. Rama Rao is very interesting that Govern-

[Dr. Keskar]

ment should also make feature films. I agree with him; but it is not something which we should take up lightheartedly. It is no question, as he thinks, of Government not being able to get the artistes. That day my answer was misunderstood by him. But I would try to make him understand some other time for it may take too much time now. But, what I meant is that artistic production is not something like machine production unless it is given to very competent people, probably, it may go completely wrong. Therefore, if at all we take it up, it should be done carefully. But, I do not rule out the suggestion that he has made. It is an interesting suggestion and we will certainly study it carefully.

Our view briefly is that it is necessary and it is in national interests to have a check on film production. But that need not be by taking complete control of the industry and regulate it in every detail and in every way. For the work of censorship what is known as the Production Bureau itself should be sufficient. But, as I said very frankly, certain types of films which are undesirable will not be covered by this. I do not know how this can be done. We are examining this question.

A number of friends have referred to the different categories of films, historical films, films which are treating in a ridiculous manner the Gods and Goddesses. Then there are what you call ordinarily films of lighter tone. All these do probably come within our competence. But when the interpretation of the law actually comes, we find it difficult for us to do anything. We are examining as to how this can be done. If that much is done, I think that itself will give a sufficient direction to the film industry in the country. I hope that in carrying this out the Government will also get the co-operation of the producers because they also, I hope, realise that this is not simply an industry for profit; this is also a social industry and a social industry has to take notice of society and what is happening there and what are its trends and where it is going. If that is done, I think, many of the difficulties will be solved and we will be able to raise the standard of films in the country.

I have been very brief. Otherwise the points raised by my hon. friends have been so many that I would have to take half an hour more if I want to reply to them. I will, certainly, take an opportunity at some other time, because I am going to keep them and give answers in detail to the points raised here.

As far as Shri Lingam's Resolution here is concerned, I am afraid it will not be possible for me to accept it because it is so mandatory and Government is asked to rush in to change the Constitution. I know, once Government takes it up, a number of my hon. friends will rise and say that Government is trying to attack the freedom that has been given by the Constitution. We are ground between two millstones and I would rather go in for such an amendment after very careful study and serious consideration. I think I would not be able to accept that.

There are two amendments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, one is of Shree **Narayan Das** and the other is that of Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

**Dr. Keskar:** Shri Das's amendment is for a committee. But I am afraid that going through the whole question by a committee might only lead to a lot of discussion and would not bring about any results. Shri Narasimhan's resolution is also a substitute resolution. I would have been prepared to accept it if the words "control and regulate effectively the production and exhibition of films" were not there. If he is prepared to change the resolution to read "improve the standard of films", then I would have no objection to accepting his resolution, provided the House wants it. I am

observing a neutral attitude in this matter.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Really it improves my amendment.

**Dr. Keskar:** If that is done, I would have no objection to accepting Shri Narasimhan's substitute resolution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, I shall put the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das to the vote of the House.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** I would like to withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I take it that the hon. Member has the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let me put Shri Narasimhan's amendment, as modified by the hon. Minister, who is prepared to accept the amendment with the modification that instead of "control and regulate effectively the production and exhibition of films' it should read "improve the standard of films".

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of national unity and social progress as well as a healthy moral and cultural life in the country to improve the standard of films, and, therefore, recommends that Government should see whether at present there are adequate powers available for this purpose and if found necessary it might take up the question of amending the Constitution for necessary powers."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

## RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea** (Serampore): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of fifteen Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report within six months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

In this House many a time we have discussed various matters about the Constitution...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

---

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Dr. Keskar:** Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to announce the following changes in the order of Government business in Lok Sabha for the week commencing 20th August as set out in the statement made this morning:

1. Further consideration of the motions for modification of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules will be provided after the passing of the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill.

2. Voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1956-57 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1951-52 will be taken up thereafter.

6-39 P.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 20th August, 1956.*

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . 3581

A copy of each of the following Declarations of Exempition was laid on the Table under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 namely :

(1) 1/24/56-F.I. dated, the 9th April 1956 (2 Declarations).

(2) 1/59/55-F.I., dated the 17th April 1956 (18 Declarations).

(3) 1/28/56-F.I., dated the 24th April 1956 (1 Declaration).

(4) 1/32/56-F.I., dated the 4th May 1956 (2 Declarations).

(5) 1/31/56-F.I., dated the 15th May 1956 (1 Declaration).

(6) 1/38/56-F.I., dated the 26th July, 1956 (7 Declarations).

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 3582

Secretary reported to Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1956 had passed the motion extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Copyright Bill, upto the first day of the next session.

PETITION PRESENTED . 3582

Shri B. S. Murthy presented a petition signed by a petitioner in respect of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 890, and the Rules framed thereunder.

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED . . 3583—3702

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bihar and Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill was continued. Clause 3 to 51, Schedule and clause 1 were adopted and the Bill was passed, as amended.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 3702

Fifty-eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION ADOPTED, AS SUBSTITUTED . . 3703—57

Further discussion on the Resolution re: Control and Regulation of Production and Exhibition of Films moved by Shri N. M. Lingam on the 3rd August, 1956, was continued. The substitute Resolution moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . . 3757—58

Shri Tushar Chatterjea moved the Resolution re: Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Directive Principles of State Policy. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR 20TH AUGUST, 1956—

Consideration and passing of Indian Cotton Cess (Amendment) Bill, Indian Coconut Committee (Amendment) Bill, Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Bill, Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill and Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, and Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1956-57.